RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 179— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKA	MARU	7098	21 July	30 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	31 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO	MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO	MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh ..	5 863	29 „	12 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	1 Aug.	15 „
*Honolulu Maru ..	.. ..	5,751	8 „	22 „
Borneo Maru ..	.. ..	5,804	13 „	6 Sep.

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
31 July	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA	—	7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR	—	8,985
18 „	DEVANHA	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA	—	16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†	—	10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
16 „	MALOJA*	—	20,837
23 „	RANPURA	—	16,585
30 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
13 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 „	RANCHI	—	16,650
27 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	—	16,568
11 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
25 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	....	16,585
8 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	....	11,430
22 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 „	RANCHI	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA	....	16,500
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15 993
12 „	RANPURA		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †‡		16,602
23 „	CHINA¶		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11 430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 „	RANCHI		16 650
16 „	RAZMAK†		16,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 „	MOOLTAN		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th „	MANDALA	8246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926 10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	..	Straits, China & Japan
25th „	ALIPORE*	..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA	..	Australia
26th „	NELLORE*	..	Straits, China & Japan.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA*	..	Straits, China & Japan.

† Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.
* Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong & Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 30th July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA	East & S. Africa.
4th „	BARELA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor-
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the truth of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used either exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20413 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agent, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS

New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3556

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S.S. RAO, CHARAK PHARMACY & SURGERY, Parel.
A 3547

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay
A 27021

AN energetic, honest and smart Civil Engineer with experience in Building and especially Irrigation, is required for a Native State in Gujarat. Starting pay Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350. Apply to Box No. 1765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", before the 15th of August, 1926, stating age, qualifications, previous experience, etc., with testimonials or references if any.
A27038

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Ripon Road SHOP BLOCK ROOMS of Hakim Building, for rent and particular apply BHAYA, within, or Box No. 1764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 3550

TO BE LET—The BLOCKS for Rs. 50 and ROOMS for Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply K. T. ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3535

TO LET—Large, airy, SHOW-ROOM on ground floor, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort. Rent cheap. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hashmat Mahal, Chaupatty.
C R3552

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PLEASE peruse "shorts" here, 9th instant. Any possible terms. Rare opportunity! Books and Stamps. Fine "Notes" to publish! DARAB JAGOSE, SURAT.
B R3554

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3539

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PERSONAL.

GERRY MUNSHI & CO., discontinued their business as Contractors.
P R3551

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best Petrol, Motor Oils, Greases, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Lubricating Oils, Crude Oils, Gin Sundries, etc. Apply Post Box No. 3090, Bombay, No. 3.
T R3525

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

ANY Syphilis Radically Cured by one dose "KEUR." No harm. Remit Rs. 5. N. Roy, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
3443

"BEAUTY-BOTTLE"— Cures Baldness, Greyness of Hair Fallen Mamae. Remit Rs. 5. Particulars 2 as. Stamps. N. Roy, 97, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
R3443

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—Nl PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra or Mohanthakur Rs. 9 per 100; Mango, Lichi Graft fruitable next season Rs. 13 dozen. Catalogue free. Advance essential. SUPERINTENDENT, PEHAR GRAFT STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3557

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—One secondhand Half Press and Finisher and Pump for baling 400lbs. cotton. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 fe. male) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS (one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers), will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, and 30th August; 4th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 25th September; and on 2nd, 9th and 16th October, 1926, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see poster notice at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th July, 1926.
26963

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1.0 p.m. (S. T.) on 4th August, 1926.

Form of Tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, dated 23rd July, 1926.
27023

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

7 VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS on the West side of Parel Road, between Dharamsi Street and 1st Cooper Street, are now available for building purposes, and will be let on 999 years' leases.

The areas of these plots vary from 159 square yards to 570 square yards.

As several offers have been already received intending applicants should apply for particulars to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1926.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Estate Agent.
27019

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2120 of 1925.

Bai SHIRINBAI DOSSABHOY SHROFF ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JEHANGIR BOMONJI COOPER and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at 10th Khetwady Back Road on THURSDAY, the 29th day of July, 1926, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 1,113 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, warehouse, shops, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate at 10th Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey Nos. 7379, 7379, 7370 and 7379, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in D Ward under Ward Nos. 2017 and 2018, Street Nos. 22 and 24, and Ward No. 2019 (1), (2), Street Nos. 26 and 26A, Khetwady 10th Lane and Ward Nos. 2147, 2148, Street Nos. 109 and 1, Khetwady Back Road and Ward No. 2148, Street No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jivanji Jamasji, on or towards the North by the property of Hajibhai Laduk, and on or towards the South by the said Khetwady 10th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26877

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1070 of 1926.

Re: KARSONDAS BHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in partnership with Ramji Bhanji under the name and style of Karsondas Bhanji at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and till lately residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and whose present whereabouts are not known ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: JIVANDAS PAREHUDAS ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KARSONDAS BHANJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1926.
27037

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON EAST SIDE OF DADAR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1921, and made between Peermahomed Hasham of the one part and Jumabhai Shariff and Sons of the other part and Transfer of Mortgage dated the 15th day of September, 1924, and made between Musabhai Jumabhai Shariff and Shariffbhai Jumabhai Shariff, carrying on business under the name and style of Jumabhai Shariff and Sons of the one part and Mahomedbhai Ibrahimbhai M. Rawji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate, lying and being on the East side of Dadar Road, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2874·67 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 209, 577, 578, 582 and 582, and New Nos. 13052, 13054 and A/13054 and New Survey Nos. 1/2019, 1/2020 and 3-4/2020, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 785-787 and 793, Street Nos. 145-147 and 153, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Madhaodas Gokaldas Pasta, on or towards the East partly by the property of Aditwar Harkooji Govand, on or towards the South by the property of Dharamsey Pursotam and on or towards the West by Dadar Road and Cadastral Survey No. 75 of Dadar Naigaum Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Campbell Park, R.I.M., Dockyard, the very valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture of best Moulmein teak, solid sliding dining table, leather lined chairs; fancy sideboard and dinner waggons, serving table, carpets, large refrigerator, rich glass, crockery and platedware, by Reed and Barton, Elkington, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, some very old pieces of blackwood carved furniture, complete suite of Jacobean drawing room furniture, English cabinet, ornaments, one sweet toned cottage piano "Monington and Weston" American roll top office desk, sundry tables and chairs, a pair of specially made wooden bedsteads with box spring mattress, and two brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, baby cupboards, lounge chairs, store cupboards, utensils, meat-safes, etc., etc. One "Fiat" Landaulette motor car in perfect running order.

The property of F. Williams, Esq., Constructor, R.I.M. Dockyard. Proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen.

"The Beautiful and Damned"

WITH
MARIE PREVOST

An up-to-the minute presentation of a dramatic phase of modern life that has hitherto been neglected.
(7 Reels.)

"DARK HORSES"

Starring
STEVE DONOGHUE

The world's most famous jockey in the most exciting race yet filmed. A British film which received the unanimous praise of the press.
(3 Reels.)

TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

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PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Shaurashtra Ltd.'s
COMIC DRAMA
KALABAJ ASHAK

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

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OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 28th.

Mill shares ruled very firm owing to good support of public inquiry. Yarn market is considerably improved at 9 annas per lb. 10 ft. and cloth market is likely to improve and it is expected that large inquiry will be in August-September. The well managed mills are likely to improve at least 10 to 15 per cent. in prices.

We quote:—

Fazul 876|4, Pearl 492|8, Crexent 190, B. Dyeing 897|8. Century 385, Nagpur 521|4 Swadesh 490, New Great 312|8.

In cash cotton shares there was good inquiry in New City, Pabaney, Dawn and Phoenix.

Tata Steel 2nd pref eased off at 55 Bank shares are quiet but steady. Cement shares were in request. Bundis done at 15.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations
	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	77
Baroda	50	4	₹0×D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	54 4
Central	25	1¼	27 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1607 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	407 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	15
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	63 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	68 2
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	42

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	922 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	160
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	118
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	92 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	97
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	91 8
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	104 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	180
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14		Y—9—9

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	692 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	123 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1027 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	972 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	552 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	207 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	471 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	125
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	13 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	90
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Uni.n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	127
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	55 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	71 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27 6
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	26

INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	4 14
New India	25	ly	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	..

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	307 8
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	897 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	47 8
Century	100	20y	382 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	521 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	131 4
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	680
ED. Sassoon United O.	778	..	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	250
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	21
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	876 4
Finlay	100	nil	170
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	377-8
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		95
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5300
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	17
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	80
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2150
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	310
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	492 8
Phoenix	100	10	402 8
Premier	100	..	45
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	15
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	7850XD
Simplex	250	..	108 12
Sir Shapurji Broac'a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	490
Swan	100		133 12
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2200
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 28

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	307-8
Bombay Dyeing	888-12	898-12	887-8	897-8
Century	376-4	385	373-12	385
Central India ..				521-4
Colaba Land ..				131-4
Crescent	177-8	190	177-8	190
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	863-12	877-8	862-8	876-4
Finalay	..	..	..	170
Globe			..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	377-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	81-4
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great ..	302-8	312-8	302-8	312-8
Pearl	481-4	492-8	481-4	492-8
Pabany				250
Phoenix	..	..	..	402-8
Simplex ..				110
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	490
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	133-12
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				207-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	180
Tram Co. Ord.	121-14	123-2	121-14	123-2
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	15
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24-12
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	63-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	68 2
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	42-8
Tata Hydro	1026-4	1030	1023-12	1027-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	27-12	27-12	27-4	27-6
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	73-12	73 12	71-4	71-14

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In the share market in jutes with exception of Howrah and Clive which opened easier there was no change in rates on the whole and undertone remained steady. Towards afternoon market ruled firmer. In coals in absence of any substantial outside support and little business doing range of of values has been well maintained. North-West coal shewing rise of two points. In teas slightly better demand was evidenced as result of more satisfactory sale held this week. In miscellaneous except sharp advance that took place in Burn and Company (ordinary shares) no fresh feature were recorded. Government securities reflected better tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|2. 4 per cent. new Loan 1960-70 88|2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100|9.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 103, Imperial Bank fully paid 1595.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 90, Sara Serajganj Railway 99 Tezpore Balipara Railway pref 100.

Cottons:—Dunbar 134.

Jutes:—Albion 490, Alliance 480, Auckland 249|8. Bally 186, Barnagore 177, Belvedere 500, Budge Budge 455, Cheviot 261, Clive 35|10. Craig 4|6, Empire 54, Fort William 286|8. Fort Glostor 804, Gondalpara 879|8, Gourepore 683|8, Hooghly ord 72, Howrah 39|12, Hukumchand ord 10|12. Kamarhatty 590, Kanknarrah 401, Kelvin 849|8, Khardah 420|8. Lawrence 613|8. Lansdowne 286|8, Lothian 413, National 23|14. New Central 561, Northbrook 53|8. Orient 227|8, Presidency 7|8, Reliance 61|12, Standard 412|8. Union 554.

Coals:—Bhulanbararee 18|12. Burrakur 21|4, Lakarka 14|6, North-West fully paid 45|4, Western 6|6.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord 4|10, deferred 2|12. Firpo Ltd. 10. United Provinces Electric Supply 125, Burn and Co. ord 178. Indian Iron and Steel 7|2. Indian Standard Wagon pref 89|8. Marshall 4|3. British Ceylon Corporation 5|14.

Tea Companies:—Amrakie 181, Bishnauth 36|4, East India 25|4, Hasimara 41|4, Loobah 14|8, Naga Hills 20|10. New Torai 16|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence to fifteen sixteenths pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths to thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 28.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 27 1924	June 1st to July 27 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 26	35 99	23 50	35 84
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 60	51 50	25 35	39 27
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 62	44 54	25 99	37 38
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 28th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.620 inches (·065 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.540 inches (-089 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.955 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (2.3 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.5 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 79 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 0
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·26 inches
Total rainfall during the month 29·80 "
" " " year 39·08 "
Weather remarks:—

An earthquake shock of slight intensity a its origin about 850 miles away was recorded on the seismograph at the Colaba observatory at 12 L 57 M yesterday (IST)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th July, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.30in. of rain, Hissar 0.63in. and Delhi 1.60in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme north and the south-east.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.00in. of rain, Mainpuri 0.33in., Cawnpore 1.05in. and Allahabad 2.32in. Skies are heavily clouded over most of the area. The air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northern parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.26in. of rain, Ajmer 2.92in., Kotah 0.70in. and Mount Abu 1.56in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in upper Sind, while the maximum alone was higher than usual in lower Sind and the hills of Rajputana and lower in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 1.41in. of rain, Veraval 0.73in., Rajkot 1.01in. and Surat 0.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.40in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.32in., Akola 0.19in., Amraoti 0.63in., Nagpur 0.27in. and Chanda 1.70in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north-east. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26in. of rain, and Karwar 0.67in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.7 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 79.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.51 in. of rain and Poona and Hyderabad each a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active over northern India and vigorous on the Malabar coast but has weakened in the rest of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 5.70 in., Calicut 2.53 in., Cochin 1.78 in., and Trivandrum 1.18 in.

Forecast.—Decrease in northern India and increase in the Konkan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 850 miles away was recorded on the Seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 12h. 57 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 27th July 1926 issued from Simla:—

The shallow depression off Gujarat has caused widespread and locally heavy rain there. The monsoon has weakened slightly in north-east India but continues active over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein two inches; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab, Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Benares one; Chakrata one and a half; Dalhousie, Udaipur one and a half; Gulbarga one; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WED. THE 28TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	0 16	0 16	0.70	—0.54	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan		1.38	2.31	—0.93	7.20
Rawalpindi		9.77	9.06	+0.71	34.77
Lahore ..		2.75	6.59	—3.84	19.62
Hissar ..	0 63	4.89	5.04	—0.19	14.47
Ambala ..	0.30	14.48	9.36	+4.52	30.49
Delhi ..	1 60	10.67	9.87	+0.80	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	1 00	7.85	10.55	—2.70	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.33	5 10	9.09	—3.99	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	4.26	14.62	10.57	36.17
Cawnpore ..	1.05	14.49	13.04	+1.45	35.92
Allahabad ..	2.32	7.42	15.54	—8.12	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	1.04	—0.61	3.68
Karachi ..	0 03	0 41	3.56	—3.05	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 99	4.19	—1.20	11.79
Ajmer ..	2.92	7.32	8.13	—0.81	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 26	5.30	9.41	—4.11	24.21
Kotah ..	0 70	6.48	11.63	—5.15	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1 56	17.91	23.65	—5.74	60.76
Kathiawar—	..	..	..	..	14.36
Bhuj ..	1.41	5.77	7.54	—1.77	13.52
Dwaraka ..	0.94	4.36	7.36	—3.02	
Veraval ..	0.73	26.46	10.68	14.78	18.80
Rajkot ..	1.01	12.44	14.41	—1.97	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	8.75	10.06	—1.31	21.20
para ..	0 20	26.55	23.85	+2.74	40.97
Surat ..	0 05	16.89	14.76	+2.1	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	0 12	5.61	10.25	—4.64	24.70
Deesa ..					
Cental India W.	0 10	13.81	12.42	+1.39	29.19
Neemuch ..	..	9.56	14.82	—5.26	33.12
Indore ..					
Central Provinces	1 40	12.35	23.12	10.77	55.11
Jubbulpore ..	..	12.34	16.95	—6.61	44.95
Saugor ..	0 32	17.42	19.87	—2.55	48.83
Hoshangabad	..	14.90	13.44	+1.46	29.63
Khandwa ..	0 19	13.68	13.94	—0.26	31.35
Akola ..	0 63	9.67	14.56	—4.55	33.05
Amraoti ..	0 27	21.44	21.60	—0.16	48.97
Nagpur ..	1 70	15.49	22.58	—7.09	51.90
Chanda ..	0 08	6.03	22.17	16.14	50.83
Kaipur ..					
Konkan—	0.26	35.94	41 21	—5.27	70.63
Bombay ..	0.16	48.34	59.59	11.25	99.98
Ratnagiri ..					94.95
Mormugao ..	0 97	53.89	72 25	18 36	120.12
Karwar 2.5rd..					
Bombay Deccan		6.13	8.77	—2.64	22.23
Malegaon ..	..	9.37	8.29	+1.08	22.35
Ahmednagar ..	0 15	9.99	11.15	—1.25	27.11
Poona ..	0 01	6.67	8.65	—1.98	28.45
Sholapur ..	..	2.98	5.36	—2.38	20.90
Bijapur ..	0.51	21.79	22.75	—1.00	50.15
Belgaum ..					
Hyderabad—	..	13.04	11.38	+1.66	27.53
Aurangabad					
Nizamabad	..	7.45	14.78	—7.30	40.05
Indur ..	0 17	4.63	10.52	—5.89	32.57
Hyderabad ..					
Malabar—	5.70	61.09	71.09	10.00	125.68
Mangalore ..	2.53	66 39	61.81	+4.58	117.10
Calicut ..	1.78	58.36	49.62	+8.74	114.51
Cochin ..	1.18	20.13	20.21	—0.08	64.51
Trivandrum ..	0 35	22.45	12.68	+9.77	84.16
Ceylon- Colombo					
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	8.45	16.41	—1.96	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.25	3.60	—0.75	20.61
Cuddapah ..	..	11.08	6.43	+4.65	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 10	5.40	— 2.30	30.74
Bangalore ..	0 05	5.76	6.59	—0.83	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	2 55	3.00	—0.45	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.80	+0.9.	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 39	2 98	—2 59	54.18

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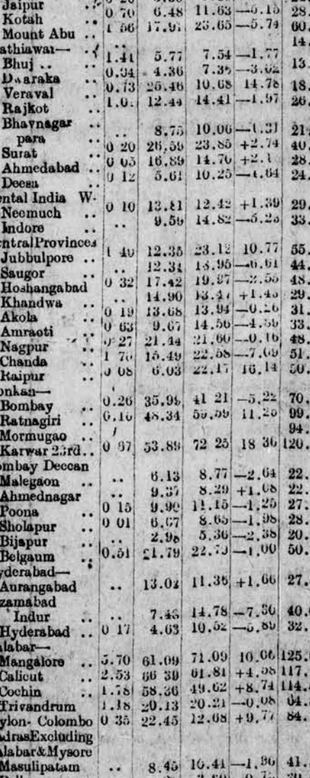
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 28.

After the recent steady advance Reuter reported to-day a drop of 15 to 8 points in New York futures. The market eased on speculative selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points down. Early the market declined on long liquidation but later improved on some buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—After the steady rise which has taken place this past month it is but natural some reaction should take place. So far it has been of modest dimensions, whilst everything depends upon the weather we are more disposed to buy on any good decline, as the weather since the 16th instant, has not been favourable as a whole, and the next Bureau Report will be issued on the 9th proximo. Any unfavourable reports will no doubt be greatly magnified and this will no doubt tend to keep the market steady.

A small decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee and a half lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 344½ and fluctuating within a rupee closed at the opening rate. Commission Houses were moderate buyers whilst Shroffs were sellers. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 326½ and fluctuating within a very small limit closed at Rs. 326½. Commission Houses and Exporters were buyers, their offerings being absorbed by Shroffs and some Offices. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 326¼ and going upto Rs. 327 on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 326-3/4.

Fine Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 313¼ and advancing by half a rupee on buying by Shroffs closed at Rs. 313½. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers.

Fully Good Bengal January was quoted 263 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 28.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326¾
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	344½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	313½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

Description	Super. fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	309	297	285	275
M. G. S. Punjab	295	293	281	271
M. G. Oomra No. 3	346	336	321	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	371	361	346	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	361	351	336	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	364	356	348	340
M. G. Punjab/American	374	366	358	350
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	374	366	358	350

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 28.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328
Fully Good Broach July/August	344
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	313

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th July 1926.

Cotton	3,740 bales
Wheat	4,190 Cwts.
Linseed	7,977 ,,
Rape, etc.	441 ,,
Gingelliyseed	201 ,,
Poppyseed	329 ,,
Groundnuts	121 ,,
Castorseed	504 ,,
Rice	706 ,,
Myrabollams	1,194 ,,
Cottonseed	546 ,,
Mowraseed	5,653 ,,
Gram	1,416 ,,
Juwar	103 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	325 ,,
Bajri	4,376 ,,
Coal	1,018 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

	Ready New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	240/45 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/50 .....
Broach F G M G	315/20 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65 .....
Muthia F G M G	240/45 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	365/70 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	340/45 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	385/95 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G.	310/315 .....
Kalagin F.G. M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,91,148	2,96,049
Central India ..	388	3,78,276	3,43,262
Barsi and Nagas ..	90	2,22,478	2,07,709
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,131
Berar	202	4,76,188	5,70,606
Central Provinces ..		2,46,447	2,57,873
Total Comras ..	680	16,89,138	17,73,630
Dholera	130	2,80,507	3,14,313
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,301
Rajputana	294	1,11,853	80,822
Sind-Punjab ..	57	2,93,925	3,64,248
Broach	236	3,12,478	4,86,663
Coompta & Dharwar	1,800	1,49,702	2,02,786
Westerns-Northerns	536	1,02,252	1,06,817
Coccanada		2,984	1,664
Tinnevelly and			
Cambodia ..		62,603	34,643
Persian		4,659	5,655
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	7	76,949	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total ..	3,740	32,37,299	35,80,521

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st July

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,671	5,19,990	6,71,395
Japan & China ..	1,100	17,29,268	18,98,573
Coast Ports ..		22,939	21,567
Up country by Rail.		1,04,082	14,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		40,605	35,880
Total	2,776	24,12,884	26,39,903

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Total day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.

Total day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid American Spot 10.11

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 16.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 27.

(As known in New York	Liverpool at closing time.) 11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call.
October	17.69	17.65
January	17.63	17.60
March	17.82	17.79
New Orleans.	9 a.m. Call.	
October	17.61	
January	17.42	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

	Good	F Good	Fine.
Scinde	6.60	6.90	7.20
Bengal	6.70	7.00	7.30
Oomra	7.50	7.80	8.10
Broach	8.05	8.45	8.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

To-day's opening.

July	9.65—.06
September	9.42—.08
October	9.35—.06
December	9.22—.07
January	9.22—.07
March	9.28—.07
May	9.33—.06

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 27.

To-day's opening.

November	14.75—.07

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, July 27.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 13,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

Spot Cotton at New York 19.15

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.81

Futures at New Orleans, October 17.56

Futures at New Orleans, January 17.38

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/2

Demand Bills 4.85.68

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool. July 27.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing.
July	9.71	15.30
August	9.55	15.20
September	9.46	15.20
October	9.37	15.15
November	9.23	14.80
December	9.24	14.70
January	9.24	14.64
February	9.24	14.60
March	9.30	14.54
April	9.30	14.54
May	9.34	14.49
June	9.31	14.49
July	9.30	14.49

New York, July 27.

To-day's closing.

October	17.70—.15
December	17.59—.13
January	17.64—.10
March	17.86—.08

Liverpool, July 27.

To-day's closing

October	9.37—.04
December	9.24—.05
January	9.24—.05
March	9.30—.05

WHEAT.

London, July 27.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 55/6

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Dull.

Wheat, Australian July sellers 58/6

Wheat Choice White Karachi July buyers 57/6

Wheat, Choice White Karachi August paid and buyers 57/3

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Afloat paid 58.

Tone:—Firm but quiet.

SEEDS.

London, July 27.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)—

July/Aug offered £17:3:9

Aug/Sep Hull paid £17:3:9

Cottonseed, Bombay Afloat. Hull paid £7 3/4

Castorseed, Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £16 3/4

Linseed, Bombay July/August sellers £19 3/4

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed, Toria July/August nominal ton £21 3/8

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £20 3/8

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £22 1/8

LINSEED.

London, July 27.

Linseed, Calcutta—

July/August buyers £19

August/September buyers £19

Raw Linseed Oil—

August offered 35/1 1/2

September/December offered 35/1 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 27.

Fine White Java c and f, Calcutta—

July/September sellers 15/7 1/2

October/December sellers 15/10 1/2

January/March sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Bombay July/September sellers 15/8 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Karachi July/August sellers 15/9 1/4

Cuban Sugar July/August sellers 11/9

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.

Albion 485; Alliance 485; Anglo-India 385; Auckland 250; Barnagore 178; Bally 187; Birla 8; Belvedere 497; Budge Budge 450; Caledonian 515; Chapdani 160; Clive 35/13; Craig 4/4; Cheviot 260; Dalhousie 380; Delta 500; Empire 53/8; Fort Gloster 800; Fort William 285; Gondalpara 875; Gourepore 683; Hukumchand 10/12; Hooghly 72; Howrah 39/12; India 180; Kamarhatty 592; Kankanarrah 485; Kelvin 848; Khardah 420/8; Kinnison 1000; Lansdowne 279; Lawrence 610; Lothian 410; Naihati 448; National 28/10; New Central 561; Northbrook 53; Nudea 43; Orient 227; Presidency 7/8; Reliance 62; Soorah 26; Standard 410; Union 557; Waverly 6; Hessian 15/2; Jute 57/8.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 133-30; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 21/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; B I Corporation D 2/12; I I Still 7; Marshalls 4/3; Imperial Bank 1595; Imperial Conty 410; B C Corporation 5/14.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons quiet Government securities were improving. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/2; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/2; 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 100/9.

DECREASE IN JT. STOCK COMPANIES

CALCUTTA, July 27.

An introductory note on the report on the Joint Stock Companies for 1923-24 states that the number of newly registered companies in British India and the States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore and Travancore decreased by 13 per cent. compared with the previous year. The authorised capital of the newly registered companies decreased by 24 per cent. and the paid-up capital by 54 per cent. During the year the number of private companies registered was 190 against 217 in 1922-23.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.

Bank's selling DD 1/5 7/8.

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 July

Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 15th Aug.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/6.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 July.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Aug.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Dec.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 276¼

Bank's buying T T 274¼.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 1375.

Bank's buying D D 1480.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1495.

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 130½.

Bank's buying 60 Days 127½.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 150 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 196 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATES:—

July 27.

London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/16.

London—Japan 1/11 11/32.

London—Paris Frcs. 197.00.

London—Belgium Frcs. 197.00.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11

London—Italy Frcs. 153.

London—Prague Frcs. 164.00

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—

Dull.

London, July 27.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/4

Bar Silver Spot 29 1/2 business very small.

London, July 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 51

Bar Silver (Spot) 29 1/2

Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 9/16

Tone of Silver:—Business very small.

Interest day to day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	195 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157

Market steady.

Exchange on London in Paris 197.00

Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 7/8

Exchange on London in Italy 150.75

Exchange Stockholm 18.16

Exchange Oslo 22.15

Exchange Amsterdam 12.10 1/8

Exchange Switzerland 25.12

Exchange Athens 445.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay July 28.

3 Months 4 9/32 per cent.

6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1 3/4 per cent.

Money 3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.

6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.

12 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 3 1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

London, July 27.

Gold £4/4/10½.

Silver London Ready 29½d.

Silver London Forward 29 9/16d.

Silver New York Ready 64 1/16 cts.

GOLD.

Ready:—21/7/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/6.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Openinfi 0/2/6.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready:—67/9/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/9/0, highest 67/9/3, at 6 p.m. 67/9/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/3/0, highest 67/3/3, at 6 p.m. 67/3/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 67/1/0, highest 67/1/3, at 6 p.m. 67/1/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone:—Market steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 27.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8

Conversion Loan £76

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 7/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/4

Consols 2½ per cent £55 3/4

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/4

CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT

(From Messrs. Chhaganlal M. Parekh Share Dalal).

Jute Shares continued firm with good demand from the investors especially for Auckland, Dalhousie, Kamaratty, Kankanarrah and Lansdowne. However the future tendency is quite uncertain. Jute shares have reached their January rates in many cases and the declared dividends are very poor hence a small reaction may come at any time. It is advisable to take profits when obtainable. Following devidends are declared for the half year ended 30th June 1926. Kankanarrah 17/8, Kamaratty 25, Empire 2/8, and Kelvin 40.

Government Securities having opened steady exhibited some quietness at the close. But the undertone is quite healthy. Coal shares continued steady with a moderate enquiry for some good scripes such as Burrakur, Bengal, Standard, Equitable and New Beerbhoom which recorded a little advance.

Rubber shares recorded practically no business during the week. Tea shares have been kept quiet throughout the week with a little business passing in certain higher priced stocks.

Miscellaneous Section had little change beyond Railway shares which were in earnest demand. But very little transactions in them were put through for want of sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 28.

3½ per cent Govt. Paper Ready and 1st Aug. Rs. 77/2.

3½ per cent Govt. Paper 2nd settlement, i.e. Sept Rs. 77/1½.

Sept Rs. 77/1¼.

5 per cent (Tax Free) 1945/55 Ready and 1st Aug. Rs. 108/4.

5 per cent (Tax Free) 2nd settlement i.e., Sep. Rs. 108/3.

5 per cent Taxable War Loan 1929/47 Rs. 101/8.

5 per cent Taxable Loan 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 104/4.

5½ per cent (Tax Free) 1928 (Repayable 105) Rs. 107/3.

6 per cent (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/8.

6 per cent (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 100/2.

6 per cent (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 106/13.

6 per cent (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan Rs. 113/5.

4 per cent New Loan Rs. 88/1.

Remarks:—Market quiet. Rather less inquiry.

SECURITIES MARKET

Bombay, July 28.

The securities market was quiet to-day. 3½ per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 77/3, and declined to Rs. 77 on selling pressure from dealers. At the lower rate a well-known Marwari Shroff commenced buying, which forced up the market to Rs. 77/2. The undertone was weak. Though, we would not advise "short" sales, having regard to the easy money conditions prevailing in Bombay at present. The closing rates were as follows:—

SHARES.

London, July 27.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2

Chartered Bank £21 1/2

National Bank £49

P and O Bank £9 1/2

Eastern Bank £5 7/8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 12 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	56 8 0
	Bombay, July 28.	
Brass, German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper, German	¾	59 4 0
Copper, German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 12 0

METALS.

London, July 27.

English Best Selected Copper £64

Standard Copper GMB £58 7/6

Copper Braziers £75

Yellow Metal £69

Hard Spelter £31 1/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4

Tin Block £288 1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, July 28.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 9
Century	,,	0 11 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 9
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 9
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 8:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 12 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 18 16:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Prof. C. K. Shah's performances at Ballwalla Grand Theatre, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, presiding.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Toyooka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant instead of 29th instant.

Y. M. C. A.—Rev. A. Y. Wright will give an address on "What we believe about prayer" to-day (Thursday), at the Y. M. C. A. Dr. J. Cairns will preside. Questions are invited.

Accounts Clerks' Examinations.—It is officially announced that the examinations qualifying for posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants which had been fixed for October 1926 have been further postponed till October 1927.

"Art—A National Service."—The public the Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj at H. Vakil was to delivered to-day (Thursday) lecture on the above subject which Mr. K. Nivas Hall has been postponed owing to the illness of the lecturer.

Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution.—The above Institution has been opened since 3rd June, 1926, Dumb and Deaf boys are trained to speak, read and write, in their mother tongue. Further information can be had on application to S. N. Medhekar, Manager, 241, Girgaum Road, oppo. Mangalwadi.

Mutual Helping Society.—The half yearly General Meeting of the Mutual Helping Society will be held at the Hall of D. G. T. Society's High School, Badamwadi (near Congress House) on Sunday the 1st August at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss Bachubai Lotwalla, Municipal Corporator has kindly consented to preside. All members and sympathisers are requested to attend.

Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association.—A condolence meeting of the above Association was held at Vile Parle on Sunday the 25th instant in memory of the demise of the late Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Solicitor. A resolution was passed recording the members' deep feelings of sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Dikshit who had taken great interest in the welfare of the Association.

City's Mortality.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th July 1926 to 6 a.m. of 28th July.

Small pox Attacks 2; Deaths 2.
Cholera Attack nil, Death nil.
Plague Attack nil, Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil, Death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of stillborn) 118.
Total mortality this day last year 84.

Girgaum District Congress Committee.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, are invited for one seat fallen vacant from Girgaum Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Applicant must be a member of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Nominations will be accepted upto Friday the 6th August till 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. The election will take place on the 8th of August. Members whose names stand on the rolls of the committees on the 4th August will be permitted to take part in the elections.

Indian Harmonium Maker Honoured.—On Thursday last Mr. Chet Singh Bakhat Singh was entertained by Prof. Kapileshwari, Proprietor of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Dr. Velkar for his workmanship in preparing a harmonium according to instruction given by him.

In a short speech Dr. Velkar, appealed to the audience to encourage workmanship of Indian manufacturers and also thanked Prof. Kapileshwari for arranging the function to congratulate Mr. Chet Singh. After the distribution of pan, attar and flowers the gathering dispersed.

BILLIARDS AT WATSON'S HOTEL.

The game between Mr. S. N. Vatcha — 250 (The Parsi champion) and Mr. A. G. Ismail — 30 was won by the formtr quite easily. Mr. Vatcha started off very well making a well played 59 in his second visit to the table and wiped off his handicap points while his opponent scored 45 points. Mr. Vatcha will most probably have a very stiff game in his next round on the 2nd August.

Scores: Mr. Vatcha 250 (breaks 59, 34, 26, 22, 20). Mr. Ismail 163.

THEFT AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, residing at Napean Sea Road, reports to the police the theft of a silver cigarette case and silver toys collectively valued at Rs. 176 from his bungalow on Tuesday.

CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

HEARING ADJOURNED

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, one Syed Yasin Syed Masin, a Ramosi in the employ of the Bombay Electric and Tramways Company Ltd., was charged with attempting to commit murder of a woman named Chandbi.

Chandbi said that she was in the keeping of the accused for a year and a half and they resided at Palton Road in a room. The accused used to draw a salary of Rs. 25 per month from which he maintained himself and the witness. But about four months ago as the accused ceased to give her any money she drove him out of her house. Since then the accused did not go to the room of the witness but whenever he met her in the streets he used to abuse her.

On June 19th when the witness had gone to the market in the morning to make some purchases she found someone holding her up from behind. Before she could turn round to see who had done so, she received a wound on her nose. She saw the accused with a big knife and he began to stab her all over her body. A police constable, who soon arrived on the scene, arrested the accused and sent witness to the Hospital. She had received in all seven wounds on her body, and as she was considered to be in a dangerous condition her dying declaration was recorded by a magistrate.

The case stands [illegible], adjourned.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF SUIT

ACCUSED GETS 2 YEARS' R. I.

Gopinath Bhandoo, a young Hindu, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, he Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of theft.

The accused went to the shop of one Samuel Francis, a tailor, at Grant Road on the 21st instant and pretended to inspect some ready made clothes with a view to purchase them. When Francis was busy with his work the accused tried to get out of the shop with a pair of suit. He was detected by a servant in the shop and was handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having seven pervious convictions.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FINED FOR ASSUALT.

Before Messrs. Meyer Nissim and W.M. Wilson, Honorary Magistrates, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rustomji Ardeshir, D. Vigaj, Maria Francis Parreira and Louis Borgia were charged with a assaulting one another.

It appears that all the accused who were heavily drunk had been out after a dance near the Catholic Library Hall near Cavel Strcet in the early hours of Sunday morning. A quarrel ensued over one of the accused's dancing with the third accused who is a young Christian girl.

The magistrates convicted all the accused and sentenced the first three to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, while the fourth accused was fined Rs. 5.

FATAL FALL ON ROAD

On Tuesday at about 10 p.m. police constable No. 2628—D was going along Lamington road when he found a Hindu Kuthsundra aged 45 years lying on the road. He was bleeding profusely from his head and had sustained injuries by a violent fall on the road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN

A fatal accident occurred to an unknown Hindu aged about 30 years at the Matunga station of the G.I.P. Railway on Tuesday morning.

It appears that at 5-25 a.m. soon after a down local train had passed along Matunga "D" cabin, the body of a Hindu was found lying on the railway lines. He had sustained multiple injuries. He was removed to the infirmary but died soon after admission, death being due to fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner evidence showed that the deceased was a Customs clerk and had received his pay on the previous day of the accident. He was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEW-BORN CHILD IN DUST BIN

On Friday last at about 7-30 a.m. a municipal sweeper found a newly born female child alive in a municipal dust bin at Currey Road, wrapped up in a piece of cloth. The police removed the child to Bai Motlibai Hospital where it is reported to be doing well.

PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

TO PROMOTE ASIATIC UNITY.

FIRST SESSION TO MEET IN PEKING NEXT MONTH

With the object of extending world-wide friendship among neighbouring nations, for the purpose of helping one another on the principle of mutual existence and common prosperity of all, a Conference of all Asiatic Races will be held under the joint auspices of the Pan-Asiatic Society of Tokyo (Japan) and the Great Federation of Asiatic Association of Peking on or after August 1st. It is the desire of the promoters of the Conference to see the renaissance of the glorious Asiatic civilization of four thousand years effected by the co-operation of all Asiatic races, as a prelude to the establishment of world-peace based on the principle of equality and justice to all, irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion.

The following are the provisional rules and programme of the Conference.

1. The Conference will be held under the auspices of the Pan-Asiatic Society of Tokyo and the Great Federation of Asiatic Races Association of Peking.

2. The place and date of the Conference: follow:

(a) Place: Nagasaki, Japan.

(b) Date: Executive Committee Meeting on and after July 15th 1926. Main Conference on and after August 1st 1926.

3. Delegates to the Conference shall be elected in the following way:

Japanese: By Pan-Asiatic Society.

Chinese: By Great Federation of Asiatic Races Association.

Others: Left to the discretion of the races concerned.

4. Invitations will be sent to each country (through the newspapers) or to public bodies representing the race, provided that in the case such bodies are unknown, invitations may be sent to individuals for the sake of convenience.

5. The Executive Committee shall decide the following matters:

(a) Order and method of the meeting.

(b) All affairs concerning the proceedings of the meeting.

6. The resolutions to be introduced at the Conference, names and addresses of delegates and their dates of birth should be sent to the Executive Committee Office before July 15th, when it is expected to meet.

7. The Pan-Asiatic Society of Tokyo will be responsible for all arrangements in connection with the boarding and lodging of the delegates, the securing of the Conference hall, etc.

8. The Executive Committee Office address is:—

No. 1—1, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Telephone: Ginza Nos. 215 and 216.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

1. The meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at Nagasaki from July 1st to July 17th 1926. It is desirable that each race is represented by more than one member, if possible. The order of business and method of meeting, arrangement of resolutions, and all other matters concerning the Conference will be discussed.

2. Main Conference of All Asiatic Races:

Aug. 1st: Opening ceremony, greetings by delegates, introduction of resolutions, and referring of resolutions to special committees.

Aug. 2nd: Meeting of special committees.

Aug. 3rd: Main conference, closing ceremony.

3. Investigation Tour:—From August 4th an investigation tour party will be organised and delegates wishing to visit Kyoto and Tokyo will be afforded all facilities.

Promoters: PAN-ASIATIC SOCIETY,
No. 1—1, Uchiyamashita-cho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
THE GREAT FEDERATION OF ASIATIC RACES ASSOCIATION.
No. 70, East 48 Street, Peking.

RESULT OF M. SC EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Ranchhodji Dajibhai Desai, Narhar Waman Hirwe, Ganpatrao Vishramrao Jadhav, Sehra Pestonji Kanga, Krishna Shriniwasa Nargund, Mohanlal Laxmidas Shah.

PASS.

Cawasji Nowroji Bamji, Yeshwant Narayan Bhat, Babhshankar Ambashankar Bhatt, Balbant Vasudev Bhide, Anjanchala Subrao Datar, Bhimbhai Nichhabhai Desai, Rajaram Bhaskar Gode, Mozelle Isaacs, Sorabji Edulji Kumana, Mahadeo Atmaram Moghe, Manilal Mulshanker Mulany.

The Moos Medal has been awarded to Miss Sehra Pestonji Kanga.

SILVER MARKET EASIER.

FIRM CHINA EXCHANGE.

SELLING BY MARWARI SHROFFS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Silver Market opened firm this morning, on account of Shanghai Exchange showing an improvement of ¼d., to-day's rate being 2s. 10 7/8d. There was some bear covering early in the morning; the rates slightly improving to Rs. 67-10 for ready and 1st Settlement and Rs. 67-3¼ for 2nd settlement. At this rate, some well-known Marwari Shroffs came in as sellers, hence the market declined. The tone was easier during the greater part of the day. The rates in the evening were as flolows:—

		Rs. a.
Silver ready	...	67 7½
1st settlement	...	67 7½
2nd settlement	...	67 2½

The cabled information from London was as follows:—

"Silver market steady. Buyers came in after the prices had been fixed."

"Ready	29 1/2 d.
Forward	29 9/16d.

The off-take in Bombay is limited. The sales amount to about 100 bars per day.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND ASSAULT

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate, D. S. Samant, Superintendent D. Ward and K. R. Kelkar, a clerk in the Municipality, were charged with criminal trespass and assault. The complainant Laxmibai, a widow, had first filed her complaint at the Girgaum Police Court; but the case was transferred to the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Blair appeared for the defence while Mr. C. N. Kanuga conducted the prosecution.

Laxmibai, the complainant, stated that she was running a milk shop on the ground floor of a building at Khetwadi Back Road, owned by Messrs. Charandas and Ranchhoddas Vasanji. Her room was partitioned off, the rear part being used as her residence. On May 20, two Municipal clerks went to her shop and told her that they had come to seize her goods as the landlord failed to meet the Municipal bills. As she protested, the two clerks went away. The next morning the two accused along with two sepoys entered her shop. The first accused seized a brass pot containing milk. He then asked the sepoys to make a search in the room. Notwithstanding the protests of the complainant's daughter, the sepoys seized certain goods.

The accused Samant then gave her a push and the second accused threw a paper into the shop, which was a notice addressed to Tuljram Bhawani Gowli stating that goods had been seized for non-payment of a bill for Rs. 93-6-6 in respect of rent for the second half of 1922-23. The complainant stated that the goods belonged to her and not to Tuljram. Moreover, she was not occupying the room in question during 1922-23.

It was suggested by Mr. Blair that the property seized would be returned to the complainant and Rs. 50 given as compensation if the case were withdrawn.

Mr. Kanuga, on behalf of the complainant, stated that the matter was being taken up by the owner of the house as similar treatment had been meted out to other tenants also.

The case is adjourned to August 17.

LOKMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Bombay Swarajya Party, Bombay Responsive Co-operation Party, and the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting will be held on Sunday, the 1st August, 1926 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate the Anniversary. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside, and Messrs. J. K. Mehta, K. P. Khadilkar, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others will speak.

The public are cordially invited to attend the meeting and take part in the procession and make it success.

GRIEVANCES OF MILKMEN

The milkmen of Bombay have applied to the President of the Municipal Corporation for the reduction of the present heavy water rate. In 1920-21 the rate was 4 As. per 1,000 gallons. It was doubled in 1922-23. But last year it was increased to Re. 1.

The milkmen have already a number of difficulties to cope with. They cannot construct new milch cattle stables within the Municipal limits and consequently there is a dearth of stabling accommodation. Similarly the cost of milch cattle and fodder has gone high. There is also a keen competition from the suburbs and even from Gujarat. The water rate in the suburbs is lower than in Bombay.

COTTON MARKET STEADY.

SPECULATIVE SELLING IN NEW YORK.

JOBBERS BUYING.

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Bombay Cotton Market was steady, during the greater part of the day. Oomra Dec/Jan. was firm, the rates improving to Rs. 315 in the afternoon.

The Marwari Bazar opened a bit lower, owing to New York Futures being 15 points lower. The distant futures were 10 to 13 points lower.

In the morning the offices were sellers, and the market went down by half a rupee. But, later in the afternoon Marwari jobbers came in as buyers, and the rates were one rupee higher.

The rates in the afternoon were as follows:—Broach April Rs. 327; Broach July Rs. 344; Oomra Dec/Jan. 315.

It is to be noted, that the Japanese and the Commission Offices are not buyers at a higher rate. They do not come as sellers also—though they have made big purchases last week. This shows the inner strength of the market, because the Japanese offices are sure to commence their buying operations, as soon as the Market goes down a little lower.

Cabled information is as follows:—

Liverpool, July 27.

"The Market declined on long liquidation and speculative selling. Later on, it improved on trade fixing call sales and straddle buying."

"Rains in South: Low Temperatures."

New York: "Long Liquidation and speculative selling."

A Liverpool cable speaks of rains and insect damage.

There is damage by insects and rainy weather is continuing in cotton-growing district of America. This news is serviceable to them in putting up the market; when it is sufficiently higher up, these speculators come in as sellers and begin profit-taking. But, the Bombay Market tone is strong, because of the Japanese and offices want cotton, and still more cotton.

SUBVERSIVE OF RIGHTS.

JAIN SANGH'S PROTEST AGAINST PALITANA DECISION

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

A largely attended meeting of representatives of the Jain Singh from all India was held yesterday to consider the situation created by the Hon. the A. G. G.'s decision on the Palitana dispute. Deliberations lasted nearly throughout the day, and it appeared that there were sharp differences of opinion between the leaders abut certain resolutions placed before them, but were eventually reconciled. Seth Kasturbhai, M. L. A., who presided, gave the whole history of the dispute, and said that the decision was subversive of their time-honoured rights.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said that this was a purely political decision of a political officer of a political department of the Government and not a judicial decision. So nothing could be done in appeal. That would mean waste of energy and money. He advocated prohibition of the pilgrimage, and said that they should bear no ill feeling towards either the Darbar or the Government. He said there should be no ground for misunderstanding now between the leaders of the Jain Conference and that Singh. He exhorted them all to co-operate.

Several resolutions were passed expressing dissatisfaction at the decision, considering it as unacceptable to the Jain community, calling upon Jains to refrain from going to the pilgrimage until justice was done to them, and asking the Jains all over India to observe the 15th of August as a day or mourning and observe "tapasya".—Free Press.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PUBLICATION POSTPONED FOR A DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 28.

It is stated to-day that under instructions from the Secretary of State, the date of publication of the Currency Commission Report has been postponed from the 3rd to 4th August.

I learn that there will be a departmental conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax from all parts of India in Calcutta. The Conference, which is to be presided over by Mr. Tottenham will commence on 8th August and last till the 15th.

It has now been definitely ascertained that the Hindu leaders present decided to join the Board of Conciliation appointed in April last under the chairmanship of the Nawab of Murshidabad. The Associated Press later interviewed some of the prominent Hindu leaders who were present at the conference but they regretted their inability to discuss the evening's proceedings, having been expressly bound down to secrecy.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

28th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.70
To-day's Opening Rate	17.60
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	17.85
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

28th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.37
To-day's Opening Rate	9.32
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	—.06

Khandi	326-0-0
Sewri	326 12-0

GALLANTRY AT SEA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—The "Vita" tragedy and the "Vita" judgment are still fresh before the Indian public. The defence of the Company and the Captain and the evidence of the "experts" has by this time received fair publicity. The following extract, however, from the 'Board of Trade Journal' dated the 1st July will be found very interesting:—

"His Majesty the King has been pleased upon the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Herbert Alonzo Strowger, Chief officer; Thomas Fishwick, boatswain; Isaac Jewell, Richard Harvey Williams, Samoel Bate, Edward John Ready and Benjamin Orchard seamen, of the s.s. "Shirvan" of London.

In addition, the Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Richard Ernest Goodricke, master of the "Shirvan," a binocular glass to Chief Officer Strowger, and the sum of £2 to each of the other men named.

The s.s. "Laleham" of London, with a crew of 37 hands, bound from Chile off this country, was in the north Atlantic Ocean on 29th March when she encountered very severe weather with a violent wind, hail squalls and high seas. Conditions grew worse, and during the next two days damage was done on deck and the two lifeboats were smashed. Water poured in below and the vessel took a list, which increased to such an extent that it became clear the vessel could not survive. On 31st March a wireless distress call was sent out.

In answer to this call the s.s. "Shirvan" arrived near the "Laleham" about 5.45 p.m. Shortly after 6 p.m. a lifeboat was launched in charge of Mr. Strowger and manned by Fishwick, Jewell, Williams, Bate Ready and Orchard. Owing to the heavy swell it was not possible to go alongside the "Laleham", but 20 members of her crew were rescued by being drawn through the water from the ship to the lifeboat by means of a line with lifebuoy attached. They were transferred from the boat to the "Shirvan" in the same way. The boat then returned to the "Laleham" and the operation was successfully repeated thus rescuing the remaining 17 members of her crew. The rescue was completed by 10-30 p.m.

The services were hazardous, owing to the high seas. Darkness added to the risk and the second part of the rescue had to be carried out in the light of burning oil barrels on the "Laleham."

Mark the words in which the journal has stated the condition of the sea—very severe weather with a violent wind, hail squalls and high seas. Mark also the words in which the journal states how the rescue of the crew was affected. Whatever the condition of the sea might have been at Cutch Mandvi and however strong may have been the current on which too much unnecessary stress was laid and which formed the main defence, it certainly cannot hold any comparison with the condition of the sea as narrated by the Board of Trade Journal. If lives of men could be saved from such appalling seas and under such trying circumstances, for mind you it took the "Shirvan" four and a half hours to rescue the 37 men, the Captain of the "Vita" could have certainly saved the lives of the unfortunate Indians with very little exertion? I trust that the extract from the Board of Trade Journal will carefully be read by the officers of the B.I.S.N. Co., the expert officials of the Port, the Captain of the "Vita" and our worthy Magistrate.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. B.

SHOOTING OF INJURED ANIMALS

Sheth Manilal Gokulbhai J.P., president of the Bombay Shroff Association has wired to the Secretary of the Legislative Council the following message.

Bombay Shroff Association strongly protest against the proposed amendment of the City of Bombay Police Act and are of opinion that shooting of injured animals will seriously injure the religious feelings of the Hindu and Jain population of the city, and is likely to create unnecessary disturbances leading to greater evils. Pray Government to withdraw the bill immediately.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.); SPECIALISED INSURANCE (A. Ch. I. I.) SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (C.E.T.D.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken AS AN ADDITIONAL TACKED IN COURSE as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926.

HOUNDING THEM OUT.

Indentured labour has been abolished and Indian "coolies" can no longer be trapped out of their homes by specious promises, to go and serve in Africa and Fiji and elsewhere under a thinly disguised form of slavery. But is there going to be a species of residential indenture for them in Rhodesia, a colony which evidently wishes to signalise the grant to it of "Responible Government" by a determined policy of hounding out the Indians resident in Rhodesian territories? That is the impression which is likely to be produced by the perusal of the interview which representatives of the Rhodesian British Indian Association had with the Colonial Secretary, the chief executive officer in Rhodesia, and which we publish on this page. Suddenly to inform Indians who have been absent from the Colony for more than three years that they will no longer be allowed to live there is to ruin at one stroke of the official pen the Indian trade and means of livelihood in these territories. This is, of course, in conformity with the policy of driving out the Indians from every African possession under the Union Jack, a policy which White settlers are determined to follow and which finds support from the Tory Die-Hards in England. The Rhodesian Government has set an evil example in segregating the Natives, whose country it grabbed, in reserves of land and the proposed scheme of "clearing them off", as Lord Oliver says in a recent analysis of this segregation policy in the "New Statesman", is so frankly iniquitous that the Natives are one day or other sure to rebel against it. The present programme is to reserve for European ownership a total of 76,230 square miles, while for the Natives, who outnumber the Europeans by more than twenty to one, only 45,280 square miles are to be reserved. This is the atmosphere in which Indians in Rhodesia have to fight their case, and they need all the support that India can give them. We would urge public bodies like the Imperial Citizenship Association to keep fully in touch with Indian grievances in Rhodesia and educate the public regarding them. As regards the Government of India they can put pressure upon the Government of Rhodesia through the British Government. But will they care to do so?

FINES IN FACTORIES.

It is gratifying that the Government of India have at last taken up the question of abuses prevalent in factories and workshops as a result of deduction from wages in respect of fines and have asked for the views of the local Governments on it. It is obvious that in the hands of an unscrupulous employer an unrestricted power of levying fines and making deductions must lead to great abuses. In India the employers possess wide powers in this respect and some of them use those powers in a way that will not be tolerated for a moment in any other civilized country. Miss G. M. Broughton (now Lady A. C. Chatterjee) has, in her book "Labour in Indian Industries" advocated the necessity of securing by legislation to the workers in this country freedom from undue fining, remarking that people in England would be surprised at the power that employers in India had over their work people. It is all the more necessary to protect the Indian workers in this respect as the great majority of them are illiterate and unorganised. Traced to the fundamental cause the system of inflicting fine that prevails in the name of discipline is more often than not nothing but a confession of inefficiency on the part of the management. In England and other industrially advanced countries many works of high standing and efficient management have no recourse to fines. The powers of employers in England with regard to imposing fines and making deductions have been considerably restricted by the Truck Acts. These Acts again are supplemented by the Trade Boards Act, the Shop Club Act and the Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Act. In 1906 a Departmental Committee of the Home Office was appointed to consider the working of the Truck Acts. The Committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority recommended among other things, that fines should be totally oblished in the case of young persons of sixteen and under in all employments and that the maximum fine or accumulation of fines in any one week should not exceed 5 per cent of the wages of the workman for the week. The minority did not concur in the maintenance either of the system of fines or the system of deductions for bad work and the like.

The system of fine in this country is rampant not only in mills and factories, but also in Railway Workshops which are under Government control. In one Railway Workshop in Bombay the workman is not informed of the amount of fine when it is inflicted. The amount is deducted at the time of the monthly payment of wages, and even then he is not informed why he has been fined. Sometimes a workman is suspended from work for even a fortnight by way of inflicting a fine upon him. The fines are inflicted by the foreman at the suggestion made by a chargeman or "mistry", and no appeal lies on the foreman's order respecting a fine. In some mills in Bombay the weavers who are piece-workers are made to take home the piece of cloth spoiled by them in the course of work and the price of that cloth is deducted from their wages on the pay-day. The workmen find it very difficult to dispose of such pieces of cloth and consequently they have to suffer monetary loss, which is considerable for men of their means.

The need for legislation to check the abuses arising from the system of fine is quite plain; but the legislative measure to be effective must be modelled on the lines of the English Truck Acts, so that it should restrict not only fines but all other such deductions from wages as are made by way of fines or with the object of recouping loss or of profiteering on the part of the employers at the cost of the employees. More harassing to the rank and file of labour than fines and other deductions from wages is the system of *dasturi*. This custom of *dasturi* is prevalent in a large number of mills, factories and workshops. *Dasturi* is levied by jobbers, head-jobbers, *mukadams*, *naikins* (forewomen), chargemen, and in some cases even by assistants and other petty officials. It is connived at by the employers or their superior officers. This vicious system must also be checked, for it is responsible for much corruption, injustice and lack of discipline. The Indian Truck Act, if it comes into existence, must be wide enough to bring all such corrupt practices within its purview. The Government of India in their letter to the local Governments have unnecessarily betrayed their bias by suggesting that the total abolition of fines is undesirable. The note of pessimism struck at the end of the letter with regard to the impracticable nature of such legislation in this country even if it was found to be desirable, is also quite uncalled-for. If the case is prejudged by the Government of India, it is hard to understand this much ado about nothing. Our own view in this matter is that though a legislative measure on the lines of the English Truck Acts may not be able for the present to check all the abuses to the fullest extent, it will surely be a salutary check which may prove more and more effective as Labour understands its rights and acquires strength to assert them.

THE MARINER'S HONOUR.

One more act of heroism on the high seas, in contrast with the conduct of the Captain of the s.s. "Vita", is narrated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 1st July a copy of which a correspondent has forwarded to us. The s.s. "Laleham" of London, with a crew of 37, encountered, in the North Atlantic Ocean, on 29th March, "very severe weather with a violent wind, hail squalls and high seas. Conditions grew worse during the next two days when damage was done on deck, two life boats were smashed and water poured in below. On the 31st a wireless distress call was sent out. In answer to this call the s. s. "Shirvan" arrived near the "Laleham". A life-boat was lowered immediately in spite of the surging sea. "Owing to the heavy swell it was not possible to go alongside the "Laleham" but twenty members of her crew were rescued by being drawn through the water from the ship to the life boat by means of a line with life-buoy attached. They were transferred from the boat to the "Shirvan" in the same way. The boat then returned to the "Laleham" and the operation was successfully repeated, thus rescuing the remaining 17 members of her crew". The rescue was completed between 6 p.m. and 10-30 p.m. "The services were hazardous owing to the high seas. Darkness added to the risk and the second part of the rescue had to be carried out in the light of burning oil barrels on the 'Laleham'". It will be noted that the situation in the high seas at night was far more dangerous than the one the Captain of the "Vita" had to face near a port in broad day-light. But the officers of the "Shirvan" were brave men and true. They faced all the risks and saved the whole crew of the sinking ship. They vindicated once more the mariner's honour.

INDIANS IN RHODESIA.

DEVICE TO HOUND THEM OUT.

When the British South Africa Company, which had usurped ownership of all lands in the Matabele country in central Africa and formed the colony known now as British Rhodesia, was displaced by the Crown Colony administration after the grant of Responsible Government to those territories, the Indians living in thme found that their position was to be no better than in the days of Company administration. They were required to hold "residential certificate," the possession of which alone would permit them to continue to live in the Colony. Very recently an effective means of hounding them out of Rhodesia has been discovered by the Administration. The Indians thought that the "residential certificates" were issued for all time. The Administration now says that in case of those who are absent from the Colony for more than three years, their domiciliary rights will lapse. In an interview with the Colonial Secretary the representatives of the Rhodesian British Indian Association explained the hardships the new rule would entail on the Indian community, and as the summary of that interview which is given below indicates, a "concession" has been obtained by the Indians that "individual cases" will be considered where it can be proved that applicants, who are to fill in a prescribed form with the Principal Immigration Officer, Bulawayo, will suffer "on account of interests in the Colony" if not allowed to return. The last date on which this "concession" to have the continuance of domiciliary rights re-considered can be prayed for by the Indians absent from Rhodesia is October 5. Rhodesian Indians at present in this country must, therefore, lose no opportunity of making their residential claims good, before that date.

Past Assurance.

The following is the summary prepared by the representatives of the British Indian Association in Rhodesia of the interview they had with the Colonial Secretary:—

Re: Petition to the Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,—As requested I hereby placed on record the facts with regard to the Deputation from your Association which recently waited upon the Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Leggate) accompanied by his Secretary (Mr. Duff) received a deputation from your Association at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday the 13th instant. The Deputation consisted of Mr. B.N. Patel, Chairman, Mr. S.M. Patel, Secretary, C. H. Desai, Treasurer, and Mr. M. Ebrahim, a member of your Committee, accompanied by myself, I introduced the deputation to the Colonial Secretary and addressing him set forth the object of your delegation meeting him and stated the various points which you desired to bring to his notice, particularly with regard to Residential Certificates issued to Asiatics, in this Colony. Mr. Desai who was your principal spokesman, further elaborated the points which I had brought to the Colonial Secretary's notice and the other three members of the Deputation also spoke shortly mentioning their personal experiences with regard to their obtaining Residential Certificates, and the experiences of one or two applicants which had come under their personal notice, also the inducements which were offered to them to take out these Residential Certificates, and the statements which were made to them with regard there to by the various Immigration Officers with whom they dealt. In view of what had taken place on numerous occasions when these Residential Certificates were applied for and issued and on account of at least one letter which the Government had written to your Association, it was strongly urged upon the Colonial Secretary by both Mr. Desai and myself to reconsider the whole question.

A Concession.

I regret to say that the Colonial Secretary refused to meet the delegation in the above request to its full extent but he did appreciate the fact that many holders of Residential Certificates had absented themselves from the Colony for more than three years in the belief that they would be entitled to return to Rhodesia at any time on account of this statements made to them by the various Immigration Officers at the time the Residential Certificates were issued, the Colonial Secretary, pointed out that any statements which may have been made were made without any instructions at all from the Chief Immigration Officers and were contrary to the law, the Government, therefore, was in no way bound by these statements. The Colonial Secretary felt, however, that by a strin-

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

(BY HIRALAL M. DESAI).

III

Nearly two dozen co-operative housing societies were registered under Co-operative Socities Act II of 1912, for building cottages for their members in the suburbs of Bombay in 1919|20 when there was a great house-famine in Bombay. The Khar model suburb, more popularly known as Laxmi Nagar, is a fine prototype of a co-operative colony that owes its existence to the successful operation of the co-operative movement. Housing societies in Bandra and Andheri have not been so successful as in Khar and Santa-Cruz; while the efforts of the Government in trying to make Chembur an ideal garden suburb have practically ended without much success. At any rate, it must be admitted that the efforts of the Government in promoting co-operative housing societies in the suburbs and thereby developing the suburbs, have been more successful than their attempt in pushing forward the unpractical project of reclaiming the Back Bay.

Co-Partnership v. Owsership.

One of the most vital points of co-operative housing, which has been much discussed and which still needs a fuller and more careful investigation on rational and economic lines is co-partnership and ownership systems of housing. It is familiar fad both with the Government and the Co-operative Department to favour co-partnership societies at the sacrifice of ownership societies. Co-partnership housing is quite an alien idea to an Indian mind that predominantly wants an independent house under ownership system. Co-partnership societies may have been successful in the West, but an Indian mind is averse to such Western idea of a co-partnership building by which one cottage is owned by a dozen or half a dozen members, each member being an owner of one block. The persistent refusal of the Government and the Co-operative Department to understand this sentiment of Indian mind has resulted in impeding the progress of ownership societies. The main disadvantages from which the ownership societies suffer are:—

(a) Ownership societies are subjected to very stringent rules especially with regard to transfer and sale.

(b) Co-partnership societies are advanced loans at loss than 6 per cent. and ownership societies at 6 per cent.

(c) Co-partnership societies are advanced loans up to 75 per cent of the total cost of the estate and ownership societies up to maximum 65 per cent.

Every one interested in co-operative housing, who has had the opportunity of comparing the quality and workmanship of the buildings, must have realised that buildings built under the latter system are far better than those built under former system. The reason is obvious, and it is that when responsibility is divided, the quality of work done suffers. This distinction is quite noticeable in case of societies which have both the systems in force.

Audit.

Audit charges collected by Government from co-operative housing societies are very heavy in proportion to the service rendered by the special auditor appointed for the purpose of checking the accounts of such societies The amount of share capital once sunk in the purchase of land or in the construction of building, becomes a dead and non-dividend paying investment. Such amount is expended only once and does not recur year after year, except as a book entry involving no further audit. This investment, therefore, should be immune from the levy of audit charges.

State-Aided Building Scheme.

Under the State-aided building scheme, the holder of a plot in certain areas only developed by Government, can borrow a loan from Government for building his own house, up to 60 per rent. of the total cos. of his estate. The Khar model suburb, which has sprung up so rapidly owes its success to this State-aided building scheme, which has been a great success. The time has, therefore, now arrived when Government should extend the benefit of this State-aided building scheme to private builders on their own land, instead of restricting the benefit to buyers of Government land.

Lease.

Government after consulting the Legal Remembrancer had decided that perpetual leases granted by a co-operative housing society to its member are as effectual as short term leases, especially as regards transfer, alienation, etc. Still, it is to be regretted that the Co-operative Department has taken a most conservative view of this decision of the Government, has invariably raised exceptions in allowing the co-operative societies to grant such perpetual leases to their members, and has insisted on leases of restricted number of years.

Mortgage and Interest on Loans.

It is now more than six years since Government decided to grant loans to co operative societies on the mortgage of the estate of their members. It was necessary that the legal form of the mortgage ought to have been adopted ere long with the concurrence of the borrowing societies. It is, however, to be regretted that in spite of six years having passed away, Government and the Co-operative Department have not been able to prepare the legal form which this mortgage should take and instead every time a new society borrows loan, the question of the form of mortgage takes away consider-able time for its execution. Looking to the present depression of trade and financial position, it is desirable that this rate of interest on loans to societies should be reduced to 4 per cent. if not less, in view of the rate of interest on the last Government loan being 4 per cent.

Notes of the Day.

A Burden on the Indian Tax-Payer.

It is at the expense of His Majesty's Government that 4,000 Indian troops are serving in South China, Malay States and Iraq. So says Earl Winterton in answer to a question in the House of Commons. But the point is why India should provide mercenaries to serve British Imperialism abroad. What have the people of South China, or the Malays or the Iraquis done to us that we should invite this contempt by allowing Indian soldiers to function amongst them as an exhibition of Britain's military power? The Indian troops now abroad can serve for internal defence and thus a considerable reduction in the military establishment and expenditure can be secured. But a far larger number than is absolutely necessary is trained at the expense of the Indian tax-payers simply because Britain wants Indian troops abroad for her own Imperial purposes. The Departmental Committee now sitting at Army Headquarters in Simla ought to take up this question of wasteful expenditure in training superfluous men if it is serious about retrenchment in Army expenditure.

Equals and Unequals.

Replying to an interpellation in the House of Lords, Lord Balfour said that the question of the relations between Britain and the Dominions would probably arise at the Imperial Conference and expressed his personal opinion that the relations were those of equality; but added that it was of little use to discuss at present the exact implications of that equality and the degree of responsibilities each equal partner of the Empire had to the other equal partners. India, of course, does not come in the discussion. She is not an equal partner. But the theory of "equality" as suggestive of something more than autonomy, the studied silence on the implications of that equality, the practical exclusion of the question of responsibilities of the equal partners to mere "dependencies," and the explicit exclusion of the question of Indians in South Africa from the agenda of the Imperial Conference are all matters of grave portent to India. If the interests of an equal partner, say South Africa, happen to conflict with those of a "dependency" like India, and if South Africa tramples upon her vital interests but regards it as a purely domestic question, has neither Britain nor India any right of interference? This question can hardly be irrelevant at the Imperial Conference in discussing the relations between the equal partners But the entire exclusion from the agenda of the Conference of the present conflict between India and South Africa, even with regard to the wider issues involved in the controversy, is utterly unjustifiable and is a fresh evidence of England's reluctance to assert the rights of India against the "equal" partners of the Empire.

Water Divining.

The speculative instinct is possibly innate in a large number of persons, and it is not very strange that water divining should find enthusiastic supporters even in the Legislative Council. There is, however, this dicerence between the races and the Council pastime that in the former people stake their own money whereas in the Council they stake somebody else's. Major Pogson's successes were freely quoted, it is said. Now, in water divining as in the children's game of odds and evens, there would always be some successful hits, and it is well known that people mark when they hit and not when they miss. Quacks,—medical we mean—have been known to advertise a hundred certificates of men who testify from personal experience to the miraculous virtues of their panaceas. The curses of the thousand who have a different tale to tell may not reach the quacks and, if they do, will, of course, not be advertised. To come back to water divining, now that it is recognised as an art, worthy of official patronage, one need not be surprised if irrigational quacks prowl about in the villages offering for only a few rupees to convert desert lands into smiling plains. They will never lack for certificates, we may be sure. And it will be hard consistently to prosecute them as charlatans.

The Triumph of Justice.

By a resolution dated 29th June, last the Trustees of the Port of Bombay made certain revisions in the overtime rules on the recommendation of their Retrenchment Officer. Their zeal for retrenchment affected the Dock Outdoor Staff the most. It hit them fairly hard in that the new rule deprived them of the overtime pay which used to be calculated at the rate of one and a half times ordinary pay, and brought them on the same level as the other departments in the matter of overtime. They protested and pointed out that they had to sign on at about 7-30 a.m. and stay on until 7.30 p.m., i.e. an hour and a half later than the usual leaving time. We are glad at the last meeting of the Trustees their protest was successful and on "the grounds of justice" they are now to be given "a special allowance of 50 per cent. of their night work overtime earnings." Justice had been evidently asleep for a month and has now awakened and triumphed. The zeal for retrenchment was certainly misapplied in this case.

The Reduction.

These are days of clearance sales in Bombay as well as in the first city of the Empire. But Bombay has nothing so attractive to offer as the announcement in a London secondhand bookshop

"Lloyd George and Liberalism
Reduced to one shilling."

Here is an idea for our local pamphleteers. Suppose they try to describe the anti-Congress group and their leaders, to what price must their accounts be reduced to become saleable? Why not have a committee of experts to decide the price? We are getting so fond of committees latterly,

RIGHTS OF HINDU PRIESTS.

HEATED DEBATE ON MR. BOLE'S BILL.

MR. JADHAV'S EFFUSIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 28.

The Council hall was fuller to-day than on the previous days as the Swarajists were attending. The Government having finished their business in two days instead of three, private business was taken up to-day. That was the reason of the attendance of the Swarajists to the Council in large numbers and the proceedings were consequently more lively. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi again showed his gross ignirance of the conditioss in Bombay when he said that he could not see his way to close the liquor shops in Bombay particularly in mill areas on the day the mill workers were paid their wages as they wasted their money in buying more liquor on this and the day following. He was, however, cornered by Mr. Kay, of the Mill-owners Association and the Hon. Delhavi was thus forced to promise that he would consider the question of closing liquor shops on the pay day. So much for his excise policy.

It was expected that the two Bills standing in the names of Mr.Adwani and Mr.Noor Mohomed, both from Sind, would create considerable communal irritation between the Hindus and Muslims, not only in the Council but outside in the country. In fact the two Bills were opposed to each other and if passed would have antagonised the two communities. As Mr. Noor Mohomed said there had been considerable propaganda both in favour and against the Bills and there was much agitation in the country. The object of the Swarajists' walk in was to oppose Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill. However good counsels prevailed and both the members did not proceed with their Bills and the Council naturally applauded the action.

A HORNET'S NEST

Mr. Bole's Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimed by Watandar Hindu priests raised a hornet's nest in the Council and there was hot discussion on it. The Bill was fought at every stage, step by step, and ingenious points of order were raised by the lawyer members of the Swarajist Party. But all their legal acumen and ingenuity were of no avail as the President ruled all the points raised out of order. To-day the fight was not between Hindu and Muslm members as was expected, but, it was between the Brahmins generally, as some of the Swarajist non-Brahmins strongly opposed the measure. The Government, however, put all their weight on the side of the measure and Muslim members of course followed suit and the fate of opposition was therefore sealed. It is impossible for Mr. Bole to advocate any measure without unconsciously perhaps creating bad blood. But the tenacious opposition of Brahmin members must in a measure be blamed for that attitude. Whatever might be the case it is undoubtedly true that the feelings between the two wings of the Hindu community are not likely to improve in the light of to-day's discussion.

SELF-STYLED MENTOR

Moulvi Rafiuddin, who for one reason or another was rather restlessly moving about from the Council Chamber into the lobby and "vice versa" the whole day made a sudden dramatic appearance in his self-assumed capacity as the leader of the Opposition and made an equally dramatic speech damning the Brahmins and posed as the mentor of the Council. This over he made his exit equally suddenly and resumed his animated discussion with members in the lobby.

DR. PARANJPYE'S HIT AT THE CIVILIANS

The acrimonious and heated debate lasted throughout the afternoon and even Dr. Paranjpye's plea for some compensation to the persons whom it was proposed to dispossess did not appeal to the sponsors of the Bill, although as he said bitingly the Joshi's did not claim the same amount of compensation as was given to the members of the Civil Service. Being a reformer, he supported the measure, but his heart was not in it.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has been informed that his resolution for immediate amendment of the Devolution Rules so that from next year all provincial subjects inclusive of Finance other than those relating to the Department of Law and Order and Political Department, might be transferred subjects in the Presidency has been disallowed by the Governor under rule 22.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Council again met to day, Mr. Pahalajani presiding. In reply to Mr. Bole the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi answered that during the 12 months of 1925-26 the average sales of liquor in "F" and "G" Wards, Bombay, amounted to 592 gallons on the mill pay day, the average of other days being 254 proof gallons. There was more than one day on which pay was distributed and sales were brisk on the pay day and the day following it. Asked whether Government could close shops on pay day, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said pay in all mills was not given on one and the same day, and so it was impossible to close the shops. Mr. J. Kay asked whether the Government were not aware that pay was given on one and the same day in all mills in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said he was not aware of it.

Sir V. A. Dabholker asked whether the Government would now consider the question of closing the liquor shops since the pay day was the same in all the mills. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said he would seriously consider the question.

Replying to Mr. Dadubhai Desai, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said, the cost of a proof gallon of liquor made at Nasik varied from As. 15 to Rs. 1/9/2.

REVENUE FROM ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Replying to Mr Gunjal Sir Chunilal Mehta said the entertainment tax in 1925 in Bombay amounted to Rs. 907,000 and it was against the rules to earmark a definite source of revenue for a particular object like education.

Mr. R. D. Shinde asked a series of questions about the suits in the Bombay Small Causes Court to all of which the Hon. Mr. Hotson gave an answer that no public purpose would be served by laying these statistics on the table. Dr. Paranjpye objected to these answers and appealed to the President. Sir Chunilal said Government were most unwilling to give such answers, but they would involve considerable amount of labour and no useful purpose would be served by them.

SIND MARRIAGE BILL.

Private business was then taken up, and Mr. D. B. Adwani was called upon to move the second reading of his Bill to enable the Hindus of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages but but he was not found in his seat, and the officiating president declared that the Bill must be considered as lapsed as the present was the last session of the Council.

MR. NOOR MAHOMED'S BILL. WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Noor Mahomed was then asked to move the second reading of his Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act for the registration of marriages. Mr. Noor Mahomed said, in these days of communal tension the intentions of one community were suspected by another community. His Bill was brought with the best of intentions and was never intended that his community should gain any advantage over any other. Considerable propaganda had been carried on against the Bill, and he did not wish to give any opportunity for discussion of any kind which would have an unpleasant impression on this or that community. He did not wish to proceed with the Bill. (Applause). The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

RIGHTS OF WATANDAR HINDU PRIESTS.

Mr. S. K. Bole was then asked to move the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to emoluments claimed by Watandar Hindu Priests. But before he could move it Mr. Surve called the attention of the President to the minute of dissent of Mr. S. S. Deo in which it was said that it was a mischievous Bill. Mr. Surve said the term was objectionable and unparliamentary and must be withdrawn. The President said the point could not be raised at this stage and the matter rested there.

A number of points of order were raised by members one after another, but they were disposed of by the President in favour of Mr. Bole.

OUT FOR LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Bole moving the second reading of the Bill, said the Bill was simple and attempted at getting rid of spiritual slavery. The Bill tried to do away with the mischief played upon the poor ignorant people in the Presidency. Though the services of a priest might not be requisitioned, he was entitled to his emoluments. This custom was peculiar to Bombay and was not obtaining in other provinces and even Brahmin judges had decided against it. Brahmin papers like the "Kesari" and "Dnyanprakash" had written against the custom, let alone non-Brahmin papers. He wanted liberty of conscience and freedom of action. This tyranny was as bad as political tyranny.

The Bill was seeking self-determination in religion which was of greater importance than in politics. He complained that the present day priests did not come up to the standard required by religious books.

ANCIENT CUSTOM AND NOT A LAW.

Mr. P. G. Joshi raised points of order and said the Council could legislate only against laws made either before or after the commencement of the Reform Act by any authority in British India, but this is not a law but an ancient custom and the Council could not legislate against it. His second point was that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee had not received the sanc-

(Continued on page 9.)

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

SIR. B. N. MITTER CONFERS WITH LEADERS

CONCILIATION BOARD TO BE REVIVED?

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitter, a member of the Government of India, held separate conferences to-day with Muslim and Hindu leaders with a view to ensure a settlement being arrived at between the two communities over the question of music before mosque. Prior to this meeting, Hindu leaders, in the evening, Sir Bhupendranath Mitter met Muslim leaders, and the Hon. Member was offered, it is understood, the following terms by Muslims on the basis of which the problem could be solved amicably. The Moslem solution is said to be that the mosques in Calcutta be divided into three classes. A class will constitute those mosques which are in the locality where Muslims predominate. In these quarters, It is suggested that music should be stopped at all hours of the day. B class are to be those mosques which are located in a mixed quarter of Hindus and Muslims. Music in such places should be stopped for five hours in all, during the five specified prayers of Muslims. C class are to be those mosques which are located in places where Hindus predominate. Here music shall be stopped for one hour and forty minutes in all, the five specified prayer-hours of Muslims.

OPINION OF HINDU LEADERS.

Sir Bhupendra, when he met Hindu leaders in the evening at the British India Association Hall, communicated the text of the terms of Muslims to Hindus. The Hon. Member is said to have urged the Hindus to come to a settlement and to have asked for their counter terms. The consensus of opinion of Hindu leaders is said to have been opposed to a settlement on such a basis. It is said, they relied on the ruling of the Privy Council in the matter. In the end it is said, a resolution was passed agreeing to revive the conciliation board appointed under the presidency of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad soon after the first phase of the riots in Calcutta if Muslims were only willing to do so.

The conference of Hindu leaders was presided over by the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan. More than fifty gentlemen were present. Prominent among them were: Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Raja Manilal Singh Roy, Messrs, Jatindranath Basu, I.B. Sen, Madan Mohan Barman, Debiprasad Khaitan P.N. Guha, T.C. Goswami, Nirmal Chandra Chundar, Shyamsundar Chakravaety and Sir Pravaschandra Mitter.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

REPORT PUBLISHED

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Indian Association have issued their report in the course of which describing the Arya Samaj procession on April 2nd, the first day of the first Calcutta riots, the Committee declare that the Arya Samajists were not the aggressors and the actual assault was commenced by Mussalmans, who, not content with dispersing the procession in front of Dinu Miah's Mosque, looted several Hindu shops and set fire to some.

The report asserts that Mahomedans persisted in their attempts to desecrate Hindu places of worship. The Committee allege that the incident in connection with the riots show that police had some information at the beginning that trouble was apprehended but did not take any adequate steps to prevent the first rising while the posting of a few armed policemen, near Dina Miah's Mosque where trouble was apprehended might have prevented riots. In conclusion the Committee state that the conduct of the Calcutta Police was characterised by delay and vacillation.—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MUSLIM MEMBERS TO RETURN.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

With regard to the resignation of the Mahomedan Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation it is understood that the resignation of three will be accepted by the Corporation at their meeting tomorrow while that the other 12 will withdraw their resignation if the charges against the Deputy Mayor be communicated to them. It is further understood that these will be communicated on Saturday next.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CONCILATION BOARD AT AMBALA.

AMBALA, July 26.

On the eve of last Id a Conciliation Board was formed here to compose differences between Hindus and Muslims and secure the peaceful observance of religious festivals. As a result of the endeavours of the Board under the presidency of Sardar Saiyad Zamankhan, Ambala Cantonment Magistrate, both Id and Moharrum passed off smoothly.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Fyson, has expressed appreciation of the good work of the Board and suggested that it should be made a permanent body to co-operate with the authorities on all occasions of communal interest.—A. P.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

RELATIONS OF DOMINIONS TO BRITAIN.

ONE OF PERFECT EQUALITY.

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Parmoor with regard to the Imperial Conference, Lord Balfour intimated that Mr. Baldwin was going to make a statement very shortly. Lord Balfour had very little doubt that for the convenience of the Dominions the date of the Conference would have to be deferred after October 5th. The question of the relation of the Dominions to Britain in case of necessity would certainly arise at the Conference if any Dominions desired it. He had little doubt that the subject would be touched upon. Personally he was of the opinion that the relations were those of equality. That was the very essence, as he understood it, of the British Empire. With regard to exactly what that equality involved and with regard to the degree of responsibility each had to the other little was to be gained by discussing or deciding. He expressed the opinion that as far as Great Britain was concerned they were bound to go to war to defend any part of the Empire which was endangered. Personally he thought that the duties of other members of the Empire to us were not less than our duties to them, but with regard to the particular condition under which those duties were to be executed. He did not believe that anything was to be gained by inventing hard cases before-hand.

"OUR COMMON TRADITIONS."

Our plain duty was to defend the Empire of which we were so important a part. He believed he would always carry out that duty, but it was also our duty to bring the Dominions into our counsels as far as possible. There were difficulties of time and space which no scientific discovery could absolutely eliminate, but we desired to give the Dominions the fullest information with regard to the motives of our policy. We desired to bring them with us on every possible occasion; we desired that unbreakable bonds uniting us should carry with them mutual confidence, constant inter-change of ideas and harmony of ideals—ends which were a great basis and the strength of the Empire. He confidently believed that political instincts identical in character and aim were springing from the fact that we were all brought up in the common traditions which would carry us through all difficulties of discussion and, when an occasion arose, through all perils and perplexities of action.—Reuter.

MINING REORGANISATION. BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 27.

The House of Commons by 312 votes to 125 passed the third reading of the Mining Industry Reorganisation Bill. The Labourite motion for its rejection was defeated.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION PROBLEM.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION WITH U. S.

LONDON, July 27.

The conference begun in London on July 13th between the British and the American Government delegates regarding the enforcement of prohibition has concluded. General Andrews, Assistant Secretary to the United States Treasury chief American delegate interviewed by Reuter expressed appreciation of the British Government's fairness and sportsmanship and referred to the happy issue of the conference at which remedial provisions against smugglers were concerted.

RIGHT TO SEARCH.

At the question-time in the House of Commons Mr. Locker Lampson said that delegates to the Prohibition Conference made definitive suggestions of administrative nature which two Governments were considering. There had been no question of the extension of the right to search vessels.—Reuter.

UNITING EAST AND WEST.

SIR J. C. BOSE AT GENEVA.

LONDON, July 27.

Geneva.—Sir J. C. Bose who received a warm welcome from the University authorities gave a lecture last night to a large gathering at the University and was much applauded. Luchaire, Director of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, to-day gave a luncheon to Sir J. C. Bose and eloquently extolled his work. Sir Jagadish Bose replying said that his great aim was to bring the East closer to the West.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg and Sardar Kaikobad Dastur at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Professor Jadunath Sahkar will assume charge of his new duties as vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University on August 8th.

FRENCH FINANCES.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

LONDON, July 27.

Paris.—The Government to-day demanded exceptional facilities for the passage of financial proposals including the postponement of all interpellations making this a question of confidence. The Ministerial declaration read in the Chamber and the Senate this afternoon expressed an absolute conviction of the possibility of rapidly improving the French finances and restoring the exchange and said that the result depended entirely on the immediate, firm collaboration between the Government and the Chamber. The Bill would be submitted forthwith to cover the deficit necessary to meet the liabilities and in order to avoid for ever the risk of further inflation the Chamber would be asked to vote the balance necessary for revenue.

At the conclusion of the reading of the declaration the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 358 votes to 131, agreeing to postpone the interpellations until the financial proposals had been passed.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

LONDON, July 27.

The Ministerial declaration further stated that the dire necessity of meeting obligations without delay compelled them to increase indirect taxes as the experts suggested. Acquired wealth would be asked to make a reasonable contribution through the direct taxation a part of which would be in the form of an annual contribution to the sinking fund for national defence bonds. The creditor nations whom France was firmly determined to pay to the full extent of her powers were like ourselves anxious to terminate the financial crisis. We do not profess to be able to solve in a few weeks or even a few months the whole economic and financial problem which is practically universal. The financial sickness was forced upon us and the important things to do is to take the matter really in hand. France has passed through sadder and more serious periods and saved herself by union and energy. The victory to-day depends upon the same conditions.

CONFIDENCE IN CABINET.

The Chamber by 418 votes to 31 passed the vote of confidence in the Cabinet agreeing to an exceptional procedure suggested by the Government to speed up the passage of the financial measures including the time-limit to the speeches.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POPULARITY.

The new Government's popularity in the Senate was evidenced by cheers that greeted M. Barthou's reading of the Ministerial declaration. The Senate was practically unanimous in its favour and there was no discussion.—Reuter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, July 27.

Paris.—The Chamber has decided that the Finance Committee must report on the Finance Bill within 24 hours. The Chamber will then be adjourned till Friday.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

July 28.—The Government's financial plans are outlined in a statement which says that the aims of the Government are the restoration of the credit, the balancing of the budget, the redemption of the national debt, the repatriation of the French capital invested abroad, the reduction of the public expenditure and the immediate raising by new indirect taxation of two and a-half milliard francs which is estimated to provide necessary treasury funds. The Government further propose to readjust various duties, increase railway rates, taxes on mineral waters, motor cars, waterways, and business turn-over and revise customs duties. Taxes on income from personal property will be increased fifty per cent. The taxes on the bearer securities will be reduced, but others increased as also an estate duty. The general income-tax will be reduced.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF FRANC.

LONDON, July 28.

The French franc in London closed yesterday at 195 3|4 and opened to-day at 196 1|2.—Reuter's Special.

WAR MEMORIAL STATUE SMASHED.

A RUSSIAN ARRESTED

LONDON, July 27.

Paris.—A Statue in Place Etats Unis in memory of the Americans who fell in war representing a Doughboy holding out his hand to Poilu has been smashed with a hammer by a Russian named Caromenko who has been arrested.—Reuter.

TROOPS OUTSIDE INDIA.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Kenworthy, Lord Winterton stated that excluding Aden at present the Indian troops totalling approximately 4,000 were serving at the expense of His Majesty's government in South China, Malay States and Iraq. He did not think with the exception of Aden that any Indian troops were serving outsid Iendia at the expense of the Government of India.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

TO START ON AUGUST 30.

DR. MALAN NOT COMING TO INDIA.

CAPE TOWN, July 28.

The ministerialist organ the "Die Burger" learns that Minister Beyers will head the Parliamentary Deputation, which is to visit India at the invitation and as guests of Indian Government, instead of Minister Dr. Malan who is prevented by important official business. The Deputation will comprise members of the Select Committee on the Asiatic Bill and the following members of Legislative Assembly:—Messrs. Duncan Rood, M. L. Malan, Reyburn and Fordham who will sail from Durban on 30th August. The "Die Burger" adds that visit is regarded as expression of friendship simultaneously providing an opportunity of becoming acquainted with conditions in India in so far as they have a bearing on the Indian problem in South Africa.—Reuter.

SUICIDE TO AVOID ARREST.

FATE OF KEMAL'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, July 28.

Constantinople.—Kara Kemal a former member of the Committee of Union and progress, who was sentenced to death by the Tribunal of Independence for plotting against Kemal Pasha committed suicide in order to avoid arrest when he was discovered in a house at Stamboul where he was hiding.—Reuter.

ALIPUR JAIL MURDER CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In the Alipur jail murder case to-day before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukerjee in which ten Dakhineswar bomb case prisoners had been convicted in connection with the murder of the Police Superintendent Bhupendra Nath Chatterjee, defence counsel Mr. A. C. Mukerjee submitted that no reliance could be placed on the warder's evidence as he was not present on the spot where the murder was committed. The story given by the warder to the police was not the same story given in the court.

A GOT UP STORY.

With regard to the crowbar with which fatal blow was said to have been inflicted counsel said that prosecution story that after causing the gatal blow, these prisoners buried the instrument deep in the ground was simply childish for if that was done would not the warder who was there all along see it? This proved trat the warder was not there and the whole story was a got up one.

As regards the washing of cloths by the prisoners counsel said it was quite in conformity with the facts of the case. They said that they washed their clothes next morning was their inspection day. It was a very dangerous principle that because a murdered man was found in front of the cells these prisoners occupied, therefore they were guilty. The first information report was the very crux of the case and the case as put before the court was an outcome of an after-thought. The hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

FURTHER HEARING.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Discussing law points at the resumed hearing of the appeals and references in the Alipore Jail Murder Case before Justices Rankin and Mukherjee, Mr. A. C. Mukherjee, counsel for the defence questioned the validity of the tribunal as Government had not specified the association of which the accused were members, or that the accused were persons controlled or instigated by a member of such an association, which under the Ordinance Act, they were bound to do under Section 3 (1) of the Act. He emphasised that when the privilege of trial by jury was taken away by the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Government should comply with the terms of the statute. Otherwise, the whole trial was invited as the constitution of the tribunal was invalid in law and as such, the convictions and sentences illegal.

Assuming, counsel said that the accused belonged to the association, it was at an end at the time they were put in jail. Further, counsel said that assuming that the accused had committed murder, it was an isolated act and not an offence in pursuance of the objects and methods of any association. Concluding, counsel said that the Special Tribunal might have been prejudiced against the accused when it went through the history tickets which showed that the accused were previously convicted by another tribunal, for manufacturing arms and ammunitions, and as such it was only human for the tribunal to deduce that those guilty of that crime were not incapable of committing the murder of the deceased superintendent. Hearing is proceeding.—Free Press.

"SWARAJ OR MIRAGE?"

WANTED UNITED ACTION.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S EARNEST APPEAL.

The following is a fuller report of Mr. B. F. Bharucha's address at the Marwadi Vidyalava Hall on Sunday last:—

Friends, twenty years ago, it was Our Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Naoroji, who unfurled the banner of Swaraj at the historic Congress at Calcutta. Under Mehta, Bannerjea, Gokhale and Basu, our Congress barque sailed slowly onwards till 1915. Since 1916, Lokmanya appeared at the helm and accelerated the speed of the Congress ship. Mahatma Gandhi steamed off at full speed in 1920-21.

THE FATEFUL HALT.

But in the early part of 1922, there came the fateful halt! The Bardoli Satyagraha was, unfortunately, suspended, causing acute resentment and widespread depression in the country. This was followed by the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, giving a terrible blow to the national movement. Then was appointed the Civil Disobedience Committee in the middle of 1922; and this marks the beginning of our political bungle!

FRESH FACTIONS IN THE CONGRESS.

Friends, what was our goal in 1922? Swaraj. What was the means agreed upon? Non-co-operation. Why? Because after 35 years' experience of a Policy of petitions, protests, memorials and council opposition, the Congress found, that it could not make much headway with the Bourbon Bureaucracy! And yet, what was the Report of the Civil Disobedience Committee? As I styled it then, the Report was digressive, abortive, retrograde and disruptive. And friends after four years of experience, it has been proved to be so! At Gaya, there was a tussle between the N. C. O.'s and the Pro-changers under Deshbandhu in December, 1923. There arose at the time the Swaraj Party under Das and Nehru. This Swaraj Party has done its best to give battle to the Government in various Councils and in the Central Legislature; but they could not score much. This led to dissatisfaction and division amongst the Swarajists, and there has arisen another party of Responsive Co.operationists! I do not know, whom to blame more? The Swarajists, who rebelled against the Congress, when Gandhiji was incarcerated; or the Responsivists, who have rebelled, when Gandhiji and Panditji are free, but when dear old Deshbandhu is dead? To me both factions have appeared unfortunate and indiscreet.

WHAT IS THE POSITION TO-DAY?

Friends, what is the position to-day? The staunch Non-co-operators are engrossed in their Khadi work. The rank and file of them are mostly passive or active Swarajists or Responsive Co.operationists. But, friends, is there solidarity in the Swaraj Party to-day? Is there cohesion in the Responsive Party to-day? The Liberals and Independents have joined hands no doubt; but is there a complete concord amongst them? Or an active programme of work before them? Unfortunately not—Only the elections loom large before all; and all parties are hovering and clamouring round this Election honey-comb, as so many busy bees! Nay, they fling at each other, sting each other, hurt each other and yet call themselves non-violent Congressmen!

VERBAL FIGHTS—THE ORDER OF THE DAY!

As we open the papers, or enter a tram car, or train, or if we attend a meeting, what do we find, please? Verbal fights all around? The Swarajists call the Responsivists by names, and the latter to the former; and both are down on the old Liberals! This is in regard to the elections. Then we have wordy warfare between the Sanatanists and the Arya Samajists over the question of Depressed Classes! Further, there is the serious breach between the Khilafatists and non-Khilafatists in regard to the Ibn Saud's policy in Mecca. But the most acute of all is the tussle between our Hindu and Muslim countrymen in respect of Government appointments, posts, position, and over the Shuddhi and Sangathan and Tanzim and Tablig propaganda.

A WAVE OF RIOTING!

This began at Shahranpur, Shajhanpur, Gourgaon, Agra and Ajmer in the middle of 1923. This wave subsided in 1924-25 owing to the efforts of the leaders after Mahatmaji's historic fast. It is now rising in Bengal and has thrice swept over Calcutta! There are two significant factors concerning this wave, one is that it has synchronised with the entry of Lord Irwin in India; and the other is that it is the Marwaris, who are to be driven back to Jodhpur and Bikaner! Why? In whose interests, please? Are not the Marwaris the keenest rivals of European houses in Calcutta? In whose interests are they to be driven out of Calcutta? And further, let Lord Irwin think and say what he may; but I say with all humanity and full responsibility, that Government are not innocent in the matter, as they pose to be.

TO SWARAJ OR MIRAGE?

I ask you, friends, are we marching towards Swaraj, or messing around a mirage? Are we not frittering away our nation's time and money and energy in the fruitless fights amongst ourselves? Fights for supremacy; fights for power; fights for seats in Corporations and Councils? Are we not widening the breach between us? How are we educating the masses, or helping the labouring classes, or assisting the agriculturists in any tangible form? Where are our concrete proposals for bettering the lot of our depressed countrymen? What Bills have we framed? What Bills have we passed for the benefit of the millions of people? Can verbal warfare, or inter-communal fights, or babbling, bullying or blustering bring us Swaraj? No, certainly not. Friends, beware, we are messing round a mirage; and that too, when our agriculturists are suffering; when our workmen and educated classes are pining for employment; when our traders and manufacturers are passing through the severest period of depression. To fight amongst ourselves to-day is to play into the hands of the Simla bureaucrats!

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

You may ask me, friends, what is the cause of the present situation in India? I shall tell you straightway, the causes are British Imperialism and its foster child, the Indian Communalism! Please see, what this White Imperialism has done in India? It has made us illiterate—I say "made"; for we had more schools in pre-British days than we have now. It has disorganised our society by demolishing the old Panchayat system. It has disarmed us by its Arms Act. It is teaching us a history of India, which sows seeds of communal discord. It is filling the young minds with one central thought—that the best people, literature, science, art, manufacture, etc., in the whole world is British. That White Imperialism is turning out clerks, shop assistants and artisans to serve their needs—the rest fill the ranks of the unemployed! That White Imperialism is dumping its own goods here; it is imposing an unnatural Currency and Exchange on India. It is exhausting India beyond words. And by this process of exploitation and exasperation, the bureaucracy is unconsciously driving the people to Bolshevism! Friends, this Imperialism exists and thrives in India for one single reason. It is the most diplomatic on the globe, and so fools us and rules by division!

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM.

Friends, this Indian communalism, at least its recent growth, is chiefly due to the pampering and patronising policy of the Government. A number of our Durbaris, Johookamis, Farmanbardaries are fanning the communal flame. What a painful fact is this! Some of our own brothers are smiting the sweet face of our dear Bharat Mata! It is also painful to see my friend, Dr. Kitchlew, so deeply engrossed in the Tanzim movement! Friends, he was the first of the released leaders, who swore by Civil Disobedience and undertook to start It! Alas, he gave up that noble national task and took to communal betterment! It is further painful to find both Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Jinnah asserting that communal franchise is a necessary evil! May we hope, that the Hindu Sabha does not run its own candidates for the Council and the Assembly? I gladly and readily accept the assurance of Mr. Qamar Ahmed, the Editor of the "Daily Khilafat", that the Khilafat Committee is not going to run its own candidates. Friends, in the midst of this canker of communalism, we have the clarion call of Dr. Ansari and Maulana Mazharul Haq "Down with Communalism."

UNITE AND FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

Friends, dispel all noughty notions of Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj. These are mischievous 'mantras' dinned into our ears. We want neither Hindu Raj, nor Muslim Raj, nor British Raj. All that we want is Swaraj. Swaraj is the remedy for all our ills. To attain it, close the ranks. Fight the Foe—British Imperialism and its foster-child—Indian Communalism—Summon a Round Table Conference of all parties. Settle a common policy and joint action. Let there be two wings of the Congress: one of thorough non-co-operators and the other of complete Co-operators. Let our Common Programme be (1) Swadeshi, (2) Hindu-Muslim Unity and (3) Removal of Untouchability inside and outside the Councils. Friends, to-day the spirit of Dadabhai, Mehta and Lokmanya beckon us to arise, unite and get ready for the non-violent fight with the bureaucracy! Organise Labour. Organise the youth. Organise all for self-defence: for there can be no Swaraj without the power of self-defence. Bring all under the Congress flag. Fight for our freedom. Fight for our honour. Fight for the starving and naked millions of our poor countrymen. Fight with the weapon of non-violence—Swadeshi extensive, intensive and unbending.

OUR GREAT HERITAGE.

Friends, we are the sons of India—India that gave birth to Lord Buddha—and Buddha that gave to India her golden age of 1,000 years. Then India gave us Guru Nanak—and the Guru Saheb gave to India the 'mantra' and message of Hindu-Muslim Entente. Further, India gave us Akbar; and Akbar translated in action the aforesaid message and gave to India Hindu-Muslim Unity. In our own times, Dadabhai, Mehta, Lokmanya and Mahatma have toiled in the same direction. My countrymen, summon to your mind the life and work and image of these great Masters, and Teachers and Leaders. Turn away from this mirage of communalism, egotism, misleading imperialism. Close your ranks. Die in the service of the Motherland. If you hesitate, if you falter, if you fail, posterity will blame you for all time. May the Love of Lord Buddha, the wisdom of Guru Nanak, the policy of Shah Akbar and the lives of Dadabhai, Mehta, Lokmanya, Deshbandhu, Mahatma and Mazharul Haq inspire us all to unite for Mother Hind, save her from sorrow and strife and sacrifice for her Freedom bright! Bande-Mataram!

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Baroda State, it is understood, is in communication with the Morvi State regarding the grant of concession rates on the Morvi railway for transportation to the Mesana Station of goods landed by sea at Okha Bunder, a port of the Baroda State in Kathiawar.—Free Press.

There was a smart shower of rain yesterday afternoon at Vankaner which lasted for over an hour. The river Machhu is again in flood this morning. Crops at certain places have suffered on account of the high winds that prevailed a few days ago.—Free Press.

VICEROY AT POONA.

A DAY OF CROWDED ENGAGEMENTS.

MUSLIMS' DEMAND.

LORD IRWIN ON "THREE GUIDING POINTS'

RECEPTION BY RULING PRINCES.

POONA, July 28.

Poona accorded a splendid reception to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin when they arrived here early this morning from Ahmednagar where a short visit was paid on Tuesday evening. As the arrival was public a large and representative assembly of ruling chiefs, high civil and military officers, sardars of the Deccan Inamdars and the general public had gathered on the tastefully decorated platform of the new station to welcome Their Excellencies.

Among the chiefs present were H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Nawab of Sachin, Chiefs of Akalkot, Jath, Phaltan, Bhor, Ramdurg and Miraj.

As the special train drew up alongside the platform at 7|30 a.m. a salute was fired. Their Excellencies were received by the Governor Sir Leslie Wilson, members of the Executive Council, Ministers, General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, General Officer Commanding, Poona District; Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and the Commissioner of the Central Division.

After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the Queen's Own Royal West Kents drawn up on the platform and introductions, the Viceroy took his seat on the dais when Nawab Shahrookh Yarjung, President of the Poona Surburban Municipality presented an address of welcome to which Lord Irwin replied.

DRIVING IN STATE.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin then drove in State through the gaily decorated streets escorted by the Governor's Bodyguard and a full escort of an Indian cavalry regiment. Crowds lined the route of the procession and cheered the Viceroy as he passed. The route of the procession was via the Sassoon Hospital and the Old Sangam Bridge to the College of Engineering where the procession came to an end. From there the party drove to the Government House, Ganeshkhind in motor cars.

The Viceroy will spend a week in Poona and leave on Tuesday, 3rd August at 6 p.m. from Kirkee.—A. P.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS

POONA, July 28.

The address of the Poona Suburban Municipality offered a hearty welcome to the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and gave expression to their unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and hope that Lord Irwin's sympathetic and statesmanlike policy would win the hearts of the people, and India would advance by rapid strides on the path of progress. Poona was expanding fast and their Municipality, in co-operation with Government, were carrying out town-planning and drainage schemes, and were taking full advantage of the boons conferred on the Presidency, namely, compulsory primary education and liberalised franchise.—A. P.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

POONA, July 28.

Replying to the Poona Suburban Municipality's address presented to-day at the Poona Station H. E. the Viceroy said:—

"I would ask you to believe that I employ no empty words of convention as the representative of the King Emperor. I do not tour the different parts of India for the mere purpose of seeing the sights and scenes of interest, natural and historic, in which India is so rich. Rather I come to win some first-hand acquaintance with the problem of daily life as they fall to be met yb the man in the street and by the agriculturist in the field, and to appreciate for myself, as far as I may the condition in which they live. In a word, as I think of the three hundred million people, for whose destinies it is the duty of whoever fills my office to care, I want to picture them not as impersonal units, but as real live beings, each of whom has a personality and individual life of his or her own, and with each whom I have common human interests. You have said enough to show that depite the past achievement of your Municipality you are not content to rest on the laurels which the past has brought. On the contrary your plans for development evince an encouraging spirit of confidence and initiative.

TOWN PLANNING

There is no enterprise which is more powerful to affect the health and well-being of the future generation than town planning unhampered by traditions, interests, and rights vested with the sanctity of the time. A scheme can be evolved affording the most favourable condition for progress and development. Here is an admirable opportunity of achieving the ideal with the material lying still plastic in the hand unhardened by the ignorance, lack of foresight or the mistakes of yesterday. You mention the palatial residences and magnificient building which already exist within your Municipality and I readily recognise the legitimacy of your pride. But let us not forget that it is only the few who can afford to live in such places. I feel sure that in your town planning scheme you have not forgotten that you represent the many as well as the few. Your pride will lie in the efforts towards attaining the goal of providing every inhabitant, however humble, within your Municipality with a house that may be in a real sense, a home and a neighbourhood which may be a fitting object to civic pride to this end.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION

I have no doubt whatever that the Bombay Government will lend every possible assistance. Indeed the tribute you have paid to the co-operation of the Government in the past and to the sympathy of your Governor is a sufficient guarantee, if we are to meet the demand of an awakening social conscience in these matters. It must be by the combined efforts of all, who are in a position to help whether on behalf of Government, Local Bodies or merely an individual. Where there is no such mutual support and understanding the work of each is hampered and can never secure its full reward. But where all these different forces may be combined, we realise a new spring of energy powerful to overwhelm obstacles which had before seemed insuperable.

Prochialism is not compatible with progress, and I am happy to know that by the extension of educational facilities to which you allude, you are taking steps to lay firmly the foundation of local and national forts. I wish you all success in these efforts on which it it no exaggeration to say that the future of India so greatly depends.—Free Press.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION'S ADDRESS.

DEMAND OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

POONA, July 28.

The deputation of the Muslims of the Bombay Presidency waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at 11 this morning at Government House, Ganeshkhind, and presented an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Irwin. Nearly all the districts in the Bombay Presidency were represented on the deputation which was headed by the Hon. Sir Haroon Jaffer, Member, Council of State. The address, after welcoming His Excellency, stated it was a happy augury that the administration was in the hands of a statesman so keenly alive to the needs of agriculture and his regime would usher a new agricultural era in India.

DEMAND FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The address then referred to the communal tension in the country and stated that while they deprecated any alarmist ideas in this connection they could not for safety's sake ignore the gravity of the situation. As Muslims formed a very important part of the population they were trusting that Government would render them every help in safeguarding their rights and claims. The present political situation was providing additional proof of the need of communal representation which they regarded as a most important question, and that for a long time to come India would not be able to do without communal franchise. They trusted that no change would be made in the policy laid down by His Excellency's predecessors in this connection.

The address then urged for a fair representation of Muslims in the public services both under the central and provincial Governments and requested personal attention of the Viceroy to give full effect to the scheme of secondary and higher education of Muslims prepared by the Government of India in 1913, and asked for more State scholarships for Muslims in their prosecution of studies abroad.—A. P.

REPLY TO MUSLIM ADDRESS

POONA, July 28.

The Viceroy in reply to the address of welcome from the Muslims of the Bombay Presidency presented at Poona said:—

You have referred in the address to the connection of my family with India and my own personal interest in agriculture. I have indeed, I think, inherited a more than common interest in India both in its past and present history and in its absorbing problems of the future. It is true as you say that of these problems, agriculture is one of the most vital and one which to me, makes a peculiar and personal appeal. I spoke only a few days ago at Nagpur of the need of applying to agriculture. All the lessons we can learn from science and genera education and the primitive methods have served their time and must now give way to the discoveries of modern scientists and inventors. I have great hopes that the forthcoming Royal Commission on agriculture will work out the path along which the agricultural development in India must advance and I can assure you that any help that I can give will be given ungrudgingly.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

You have asked me to safeguard the interests of your co-religionists from the evil effects of communal dissensions which unhappily are now so prominent in the Indian life. It is hardly necessary for me to speak at great length to-day on this question, as I discussed it fully when addressing the Chelmsford Club at Simla a week or two ago. I am blind to none of the disturbing possibilities which lurk in it, and I am determined with your help and with the help of the Hindu community, to remove this blot from the fair name of India. Peace and order must be preserved but I cannot believe that it is beyond the power of the leaders of each community to bring home to their more hot-headed followers the futility and the peril of these outbursts. I do not think that this means the surrender of any principles that are dear to you or the denial of a single tenet of your great religion. I ask that of no man. I think that in no quarter where the facts of the situation are squarely faced will there be a disposition to deny that many things are done to-day in the name of loyalty to religion which falsify and betray the fundamental instincts of humanity from which all religion takes its root.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION TO STAY.

The question of communal representation about which you have expressed anxiety is of great complexity. I have said elsewhere its only justification is that it should be the means through which every community should feel free to give what it can, to the common cause of the service of India. But if this ultimate purpose is obscured and if communal representation comes to be regarded as an end in itself then it has the effect of narrowing the horizon of our loyalty. What was designed to promote the cause of unity may quickly become the seedbed of division when different communities have to live together. It is incumbent upon each to recognise that the cause of peace demands a wide measure of mutual toleration and restraint. That which we claim for ourselves we must be ready to accord to our neighbours. This spirit, if it may but grow, will be found to be a better and more lasting solvent of the present discords than any artificial methods of representation. But until we can reach this state, communal representation in some form is likely to be necessary and it is probable that a substantial modification of it must largely depend upon the general consent of all communities.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

You have also asked me for an assurance that your community should be fairly represented in the public service. I fully realise that it is to the public advantage that the Government service should as far as possible draw recruits from all sections of the people. There is no question of apportioning a share of posts to the various communities. Any policy of that kind, I am sure, you will realise will be impracticable. So far as the Central Government is concerned, we have, as you are aware, taken certain steps which we considered to be reasonable and the results of which will naturally become more apparent every year. As regards the services of your own Presidency, I congratulate your community on having provided two out of the three Ministers and on having obtained already a fair number of appointments in the public services. As you have observed, this a matter of provincial administration; and I am sure in these and indeed all matters, you can safely trust to the fairness and wisdom of His Excellency the Governor and the Government of Bombay.

VICEROY'S SOLICITUDE FOR MUSLIM EDUCATION.

In some ways it is no doubt true, that you have in the past laboured under disadvantages. The growth of education in your community, and indeed, everywhere, must, as has been pointed out in the address be necessarily gradual. If civilisation hangs closely upon education it is most assuredly true that education is predominently a question of good teachers. For they alone are able to give that true knowledge, which comes, not from books or study, but by the formation of character through the free play of mind and personality. Recent years have seen rapid progress among the Mussalmans of this Presidency, and statistics show that they need no longer fear comparison in this regard with the general mass of the population. See that your education is founded upon right principles. Strive to extend the opportunities that it affords to all, and you need have no doubt that, in so doing, you are giving true service to India by raising generations of citizens equipped to do her service. Although, as you have observed, education is a subject that has now been transferred to local Governments, I can assure you that the Government of India are still as deeply interested in it as they have ever been. But the initiative must come from the provinces, and in your own case, though the feet of accomplishment will inevitably move less swiftly than the wings of hope, I feel sure that the Bombay Government has done and will continue to do as much for this cause as their resources will permit.

THREE GUIDING POINTS.

The Moslems of India are an important and influential part of that great brotherhood and I know that I can appeal to you to be worthy of all that is finest in its creed. I will ask three things of you, none of them easy of achievement, but each of them bringing its rich reward. Be true to your religion, be true to your country, be true to yourselves. He who fixes his eyes on these three guiding points and pursues them steadfastly, has surely come very near to the discovery of the secret of life and to the discharge of the claims that human fellowship makes upon us all.—Free Press.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS' 335 FOR INNINGS.

ENGLAND'S 305 FOR 5.

LONDON, July 27.

When the test macth was resumed to-day two remaining Australian wickets fell for 13 runs, the innings closing for 335.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened England's innings and runs came slowly. At 58 Sutcliffe was caught at the wicket off Mailey. Tyldesley then joined Hobbs and the score reached 135 when Hobbs was caught at an extra over. Woolley next came in and with Tyldesley raised the score to 225 when the latter was caught at the wicket, after he had been batting two hours and 40 minutes. His score of 81 included seven 4's and his success was most popular. Woolley started slowly and then liveuing up made 26 off three overs from Ryder. He hit two 6's and five boundaries, and was caught by Ryder off Mailey when his score was 58. Stumps were drawn at 6 when England's score was 305 for 5.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

For England Hobbs scored 74, Tyldesley 81 and Woolley 58.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN STOPS FURTHER PLAY

LONDON, July 27.

WORCESTER vs. WARWICK.—Drawn. Worcester 309 for 9 declared (Fox 122 not out.) Warwick 158 for 4 (Parsons 55 not out.)

NOTTS vs. YORKSHIRE.—Drawn. Notts winning on the first innings. Notts 265 and 155 (Walker 50 not out). Yorkshire 245 and 53 for 1.

SUSSEX vs. NORTHANTS.—Drawn. Sussex winning on the first innings Sussex 221 and 121 (Jupp 6 for 48.) Northants 205 (Cox 5 for 32) and 34 for 1.

SURREY vs. KENT.—Drawn. Surrey winning on the first innings. Kent 303. Surrey 305 (Jeacocke 61, Jardine 85)—Reuter.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, July 28.

The Goodwood Stakes resulted as follows:—

Broken Faith	.....	1st
Dracos	.....	2nd
Caprier	.....	3rd

Betting was hundred to twelve against Broken Faith, eleven to two against Dracos, five to one against Caprier.

Eight ran. The race was won by one and half length; four lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS FORMED AT RAJASHAHI.

ITS OBJECTS

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A District volunteer corps has been formed by Messrs. T.C. Goswami and Sarat Chandra Bose at Rajashahi where they are on tour. The object of the corps are: (1) to prove facilities and to inculcate a sense of discipline and desire to serve even at personal risk; (2) to prevent outbreaks of communal ill-feelings by preaching, by ameliorative work especially in villages, by counteracting mischievous propaganda aiming at creating strifes, and by finding out and establishing points of common interest among various classes and communities and (3) to provide towns and countryside with defence parties and vigilance committees for the purpose of checking disturbances and rescuing sufferers from acts of aggression and vandalism.—Free Press.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 27.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice of a series of questions which he will put in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly mostly relating to labourers and labour unions. He wants to know whether the Government proposes, or have taken steps to prohibit the employment of women in factories, mines, and other organised industries some time before and after confinement. He will also ask for a statement regarding the present position of the question.

PROTECTION FROM KICKS OF EUROPEAN

He will draw the attention to some cases of deaths of labourers due to kicks or blows given by Europeans and, ascertain whether it—is the intention of the Government to undertake special legislation for the protection of labourers against such physical attack.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT VICTORIA POINT.

RANGOON, July 28.

Mr. Alan Cobham arrived at Victoria Point at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.—A. P.

CHILD WELFARE IN CITY.

PUT THE ACT INTO FORCE.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY CONDEMNED.

A large and representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at Sir C. J. Hall, under the auspices of 25 different associations interested in child welfare to urge upon Government the necessity of taking steps to put the Bombay Children's Act into operation at an early date.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in opening the proceedings said, in 1924 as a leader of the popular party in the Bombay Legislative Council he had laboured for several days in co-operation with the Government to draft the Children's Act for the city of Bombay. He was not aware what reasons the Government had in not putting that Act into operation yet. When parents abdicated their authority, it was the duty of the Government to step in. He hoped that the Govern. ment would get rid of their timidity and give effect to the Act at an early date.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury then moved the first resolution:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association, and 24 other Associations, is of opinion that Government should take steps to put the Bombay Children Act into operation at an early date.

A BELATED ACT.

Mr. Bunbury said the Bombay Children Act of 1924 was somewhat a belated attempt in the Bombay Presidency to do what had been done in the other two presidencies several years ago. In the first place, he said, it providdi for the custody and protection of children and young persons, and for the trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897. In the second place it enabled action to be taken against those who were responsible for allowing children or young persons to beg in a public place or to be kept in a brothel. The Children Act of 1924 was the first attempt to tackle the whole problem. What the Government had done was to send a round robin to all the various institutions, homes and orphanages asking them whether they were prepared to allow themselves to be registered as industrial schools. Mr. Bunbury urged the Government to provide industrial schools and the sooner they did the better. He also regretted that Government had done little or nothing to enlist the public help or interest in the solution of this problem.

NEED OF JUVENILE COURTS.

He also urged for instituting Juvenile Courts on the Western lines which he thought would remedy the glaring defects of the present system of herding young boys into police courts and jails along with criminals.

The motion was put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

Miss M. Katharine Davis then moved:—

That this meeting is further of opinion that Parts II and III of the Act ought to be brought into force at once.

CRIMINAL MADE, NOT BORN.

Miss Davis said that as a whole the Act was the key-stone in the arch of Child Welfare. It recognised the child's right to live and society's duty to protect. Psychologically it saw adult crime as juvenile deliquency writ large and juvenile crime as the result of bad environment rather than of bad heredity. The criminal was made not born and he was chiefly made in the earliest, most impressionable years of childhood spent in bad surroundings. The bad home was thus the seedplot of later crime and the problem of the bad home remained untouched and unsolved so long as the Children Act was in abeyance.

THREE TYPES OF CHILDREN.

Three types of children and young persons were dealt with under the sections of the Act. First came the child needing protection from himself—such as the unmanagable boy or girl who under the Act might be brought before a magistrate by the helpless parent and voluntarily committed to a certified school. The second kind of child needing protection was the child living in bad circumstances. The Act prescribed treatment for children found wandering and the life of street truancy was one of constant danger and temptation—two precursors of juvenile crime. Destitute children were also dealt with as it was the 'hungry' child who most easily relapsed into theft and the poor child who, deprived of normal pleasure, sought it illicitly in crooked ways. The Bombay Police Report for 1925 states over 250 young offenders under 14 were convicted of this offence in this city and 45 sent to the common gaol. With the Children Act shelved Bombay at present gave no protection for such child victims. Bombay owns to the shameless possession of nearly 900 brothels and many brothels teem with children. What chance had the child with a brothel for his home save to become apprenticed to the trade of commercialised vice, asked Miss Davis.

The third type of child to be protected were those not in danger from themselves or their bad surroundings but from the offences of bad people. Ill-treatment and neglect, keeping of a child in a brothel, seduction or prostitution of a young girl and the incitement of a child to beg—all become punishable offences under Part III of the Act. Welfare workers were at present often powerless to act. They had to stand and watch in many cases evil parents selling their own children into sin.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan then moved:—

That this meeting urges the Government to convene a Conference of representatives of different Associations and individuals interested in the question of Child Welfare with a view to taking concerted action to ensure the proper working of the Act.

A LAMENTABLE STATE OF THINGS.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan said that if the Children Act or parts of the Act were to be put into operation, then it was highly desirable that there should be an un-official body composed of the members of the various social agencies, which should help the authorities in the practical working of the Act. Although the Bombay Act had received the assent of the Governor-General in February, 1924, it had not been put into operation yet. Having regard to the magnitude of the evil in Bombay, that, surely, was a lamentable state of things.

The conditions under which children of particular classes were brought up were simply appalling and it was this state of things which was responsible for the increase not only of prostitution, but of many of the evils, which were all eye-sore to the citizens of this city.

Mr. K. Natrajan in seconding the motion said that to really bring the Act into operation all Indians of every caste and community should regard Indian children however poor they be as their own children and he was sure that was the best way to solve the problem.

The motion was carried.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RIGHTS OF HINDU PRIESTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion of the Governor-General as was required. Before the President could give his decision on the points the Council adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

After lunch the President gave his ruling on Mr. Joshi's points. He said in legislating on Central subjects they had to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor-General and once the sanction was obtained as it was obtained in this case, the House had power to legislate. One of the Central subjects specified in the Act was Civil Law including laws regarding the status, property, civil rights and liabilities and civil procedure. Therefore, the Central Government and the Legislative Assembly had power to make any law regarding any civil law or procedure, which affected, diminished or increased the status, property civil rights and liabilities. As the Bill came within the expression of property, the Council was competent to legislate on it.

Regarding the second point raised, the President said the former presidents had ruled that once the Governor-General's sanction was obtained the Council could deal with the measure as it liked.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

The discussion was then continued and Mr. Joshi moved an amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee to consider the represention made by several mombers. Joshis, who as a whole were affected by it, said that the Bill was mischievous in its results and would affect a very large part of Hindus in this Presidency.

Mr. S. S. Deo then moved another amendment that the consideration of the question be adjourned "sine die." After some discussion the motion was defeated, only 18 voting for and 50 against.

The discussion on Mr. Joshi's amendment was then proceeded with.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said the measure was before the country for a long time and had been fully considered in the Select Committee. They could not, therefore, postpone its consideration to a future date and the Government opposed the amendment. It was the duty of the Government to legislate in matters of social reform as would conduce to the greater happiness of the community at large. The discussion continued throughout the afternoon, but the amendment was defeated.

"A HALF-HEARTED SUPPORT."

The Council then went on discussing the measure. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said he gave his support to the Bill half-heartedly as those people who were deprived of their ancient rights, were not compensated by the Government although the Government were always careful not to disturb the vested rights of certain classes. They had granted proportionate pensions to members of the Civil Service, but out of proportion to their actuarial value and he only asked that the Joshis should be given some small compensation for the loss of their revenue. His suggestion in the Select Committee was that the Joshis should be given five years' income as compensation to them. But it was not accepted. He supported the Bill from a spirit of fairness because the principle underlying it was good.

MR. JADHAV'S EFFUSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav said the Bill was brought for the purpose of doing away with the sword which was hanging over the non-Brahmins now.

Mr. R. G. Soman said the Joshis' rights to the lands were hereditary, inalienable and the provincial legislature could not interfere with them.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

FORCED LABOUR IN SATARA.

WATANDAR MAHARS AND "BIGAR"

In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. R. S. Nekaljay asked Government to state

(a) whether it is a fact that eight watandar mahars of the village of Asangaon, district Satara, are forced to do the duties of watandar mahars in the villages of Pilani and Parmala; (b) if so, whether they get any "baluta" from the cultivators of Pilani and Parmala; (c) whether Government pay them anything in return or whether they hold inami lands in these villages; (d) under what circumstances they are made to work at Pilani and Parmala?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Ricu replied: (a) and (d) It is not a fact that the eight watandar mahars of Asangaon are forced to do the duties of watandar mahars in the villages of Pilani and Parmala. The maharki watan of these three villages is one, and all the watandar mahars of the three villages live at Asangaon for their own convenience and arrange to do their duties by visiting in turn the villages of Pilani and Parmala whenever required. During the collection season three or four mahars do the work at Pilani and Parmala, and during the remaining part of the year only one mahar does the work in each of these two villages. The villages of Pilani and Parmala are very small, with a population of 157 and 165 souls respectively and a land revenue of Rs. 572 and Rs. 300 respectively.

(b) The mahars working at Pilani and Parmala get "baluta" from the villagers.

(c) The mahar who does the work of "taral" is annually paid Re. 1 by Government for each of the two villages. The mahars hold also inam lands assessed at Rs. 73-4-0 and subject to the payment of a quit rent of Rs. 48 per annum.

Asked by Mr. R. S. Nekaljay whether it is a fact that the watandar Mahars of village Annewadi, district Satara, have to carry "Bigar" to a distance of 7 miles and if so, whether they propose to take any action in the matter, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Ricu replied: Information has been called for.

WELLS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay also asked how many new wells have been dug for the use of Depressed Class persons exclusively in the following areas during the last 5 years (1920 to 1925). viz., Gujarat, East and West Khandesh. Sholapur, Poona. Satara, Ratnagiri, Colaba, Sind and Ahmednagar. Sir Ghulam Husain said information was being obtained.

VILLAGES WITHOUT SCHOOLS.

In reply to a question put by Mr V. N. Jog, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav stated that in Dharwar District the number of villages without schools with a population of 500 and above but below 1000 was 65. There was no village with a population of 1000 and also without a school.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked (a) how many tenements were ready for occupation in each of the chawls of the Development Department at Naigaum, Worli, Sewri and DeLesle Road at the end of December 1925; (b) how many of them were rented and how many of them remained vacant at the end of December 1925; (c) what was the total amount realised as rent from these chawls for the year 1925; (d) what was the loss arrived at by calculating rent on the same basis for all vacant tenements that remained unoccupied during 1925; (e) what is the amount of loss incurred on these chawls as calculated at cost price for all of them and the rent obtained from those that were rented till 1925

The Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir replied:

(a) 3,344 tenements at Naigaum.
2,560 tenements at DeLisle Road.
9,680 tenements at Worli.
960 tenements at Sewri.

16,544.

(b)

Centre.	Tenements rented.	Tenements vacant.
Naigaum	900	2,444
DeLisle Road	1,281	1,279
Worli	388	9,292
Sewri	235	725
	2804	13740

(c) Rs. 3,55,742. (d) All the chawls mentioned in answers (a) and (b) were not available for occupation throughout 1925. The rent of tenements handed over for occupation but not rented was Rs. 2,49,000 for the whole year. (e) The question is not understood.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Asked by Mr. C. M. Suptarshi to state whether Government contemplates the introduction of legislation to liberalise the constitution of the University of Bombay, in pursuance of the recommendations of the University Reform Committee, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav stated that the matter was under the consideration of Government.

CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT

In reply to a question put by Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson stated that the total number of settlers in he Hubli Criminal Tribes settlement are 2407, that 1,698 including women and children are inside the barbed wire enclosure and 709 are outside and that those who have good records in the settlement are permitted to live outside the wire enclosure.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

BOMBAY, July 27.

The President, Bombay Humanitarian League, has telegraphed to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council as follows:—

"Please place this message before the Select Committee on the Bill No. 9 on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Please convey our very strong protest against the Bill No. 9 granting power to police to shoot injured animals on public streets or places. The Hindu and humanitarian sentiment is entirely against the said unjust and inhuman act. There is absolutely no need for such indiscriminate legislation when Pinjrapoles and Veterinary Hospitals exist to shelter such unfortunate animals which claim protection from mankind, especially when in such pitiable state. For the sake of justic, peace and order we request you to withdraw the said clause from the Bill to avoid undesirable display of agitated Hindu and humanitarian sentiment".

Public meetings will be held on Wednesday and Friday to protest against the legislation. Several social and religious associations are expected to join. Some have also sent telegrams of protest.—A.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

DOCK WORKERS' GRIEVANCE REDRESSED

At their meeting held on 27th July 1926, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:—

In connection with the recent amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act providing that the Chairman, if not a Government servant eligible for a pension on retirement, shall be admissible to the benefits of the Trustees' Provident Fund and Gratuity. Rules, the Board decided to recommend to Government that in similar circumstances the Chairman's leave should be regulated, subject to Government sanction, by the Special Leave and Allowance Rules applicable to Port Trust officers.

A petition from the Docks staff was considered alleging that the reduction in the scale of night-work overtime pay, introduced on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Officer, involved considerable loss and hardship to them and requesting reconsideration on the grounds that they work much longer ordinary hours than other staff and are not paid extra for attendance before and after working hours when necessitated by pressure of work. After full consideration the Board confirmed the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the staff in question be paid a special allowance of 50 per cent. of their night-work overtime earnings as compensation for unrecorded overtime worked by them outside their usual wofking hours of 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A donation of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund for Bombay.

TENDERS.

A number of tenders for various works were considered and tht following lowest tenders were accepted:—

(1) Construction of an office for the Deputy Docks Manager and Cash Office, Alexandra Dock; the tender of Messrs. Vartak & Bhat.

(2) Supplying and laying mastic asphalte on the galleries and part of the boors of the new transit shed at No. 9 Berth, Alexanara Dock; the tender of Messrs. McKenzies, Ltd.

(3) Supplying and fixing iron sliding doors in certain sheds in Victoria Dock; the tender of Messrs. Harjivan Bechar and Co.

DELEGATE TO GENEVA ASSEMBLY.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER, Law Member of the Madras Government who has been nominated as one of the delegates to the September Session of the League of Nations Assembly. He will leave for England from Bombay on the 6th proximo.

KANARA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN COUNCIL

The Secretary, North Kanara District Congress Committee, wires from Honavar as follows:—

The District Congress Committee in a special meeting of the general body held at Sirsi on the 23rd instant under the presidency of Mr. Karki, M. L. C., nominated him unanimously as Congress candidate for the Kanara District seat in the Bombay Legislative Council after condoning his conduct in not coming out of Council in March last and on his assurance to abide by the policy and programme of the Congress in future.

In spite of heavy rains the meeting was well represented and among distinguished leaders Messrs. Shrinivasrao Kowjalagi. Hanumantrao Kowjalgi, Kemhhavi and Dr. Hardikar were present.

INDIANS IN RHODESIA.

(Continued from page 6).

gent application of the law with regard to the holders of Residential Certileates who had been absent for more than three years in some cases hardships would result to some of the individuals. He, therefore, promised the following concession:—

That while he refused to agree to allow every holder of Residential Certificates, who had been absent from the Colony for more than three years, to return; he was prepared to consider applications from persons who desired to return, provided they could make out a good case that they would suffer real hardship if they were not allowed to return. The Colonial Secretary said that each individual case would be judged on its merits and that consideration would only be extended to exceptional cases and then only provided applications was made by these people at an early date. The Colonial Secretary would not fix any period within which he would be prepared to consider applications, but he clearly intimated that the sooner the applications were made so much the better and that after a certain period, the duration of which he would not bind himself down to, no further applications of this nature would be considered.

Official Policy.

From the above it is clear that the policy of the Government is not to allow all holders of Residential Certificates who have been absent from the Colony for more than three years, to return. The impression which I gained from what was said by the Colonial Secretary, at the interview, is that very special cases of hardship will have to be made out before the Government will extend consideration the applicants to be allowed to return. I suggest, therefore, to you that any one who cannot make out a really good and strong dase should not apply to be allowed to return to the Colony. But there are some who have been absent for more than thret years and who can clearly prove that great hardship will result to them and possibly considerable financial loss if they are not allowed to return, then I think consideration might be extended to these applicants, but you will really gather from the above that the number to which consideration will be extended must of necessity be very small. I think where an applicant can show that he has a business in this Colony which is being conducted satisfactorily for his benefit that he has considerable assets here and generally considerable financial interest, and that it is essential for him to be here to take charge of and care for these assets, the Government may extend considerations to such an applicant, but I do not think any consideration will be extended to any one who has previously resided in this Colony and was merely working for a living here and wishes to return to take up his former occupation.

As requested by you I enclose herewith a suggested form of application which should be made to the Immigration Authorities. I should mention that the Colonial Secretary took particular pains to point out that these applications should be made by people from their present place of abode and before they incurred any expenditure in travelling with a view to entering Rhodesia, as after undergoing such expense they might be disappointed by being met with a refusal from the Government to allow them to enter the Colony.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The Principal Immigration Officer,
BULAWAYO, S. Rhodesia.

Sir,

With reference to the interview which a delegation from the Rhodesian British Indian Association accompanied by Mr. Attorney Elsworth had with the Honourable the Colonial Secretary at Salisbury on the 13th May 1926, with reference to those persons who hold Asiatic Residential Certificates and who have been absent from S. Rhodesia for a period exceeding three years, when the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, while refusing to allow all those people to return to the Colony within a certain limited period which the deputation urged, informed the deputation that he was prepared to consider within a not extended period from the date of the interview, individual cases in which hardship would be caused on account of interests in the Colony which would suffer if the applicant were not permitted to return to the Colony, I have the honour to request you to kindly place my application to be permitted to return to Rhodesia, before the honourable the Colonial Secretary, for his consideration, in terms of what was conveyed to the Deputation by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary at the above mentioned interview.

My full name is..... and I am the holder of Asiatic Residential Certificate No. ..... issued to me on the ..... day of..... 192.

I left S. Rhodesia in the month of..... 192, travelling by train from..... to ..... where I embarked for.....

Immediately before leaving S. Rhodesia I was employed ..... (here state full nature of Employment, places of employments and dates).

I have the following interests in S. Rhodesia.....

When I obtained my Residential Certificate I was given to understand that if at any time I left the Colony I would be allowed to return thereto at any time. When I left S. Rhodesia it was with the firm intention of returning thereto and I have never intended to permanently remain away from the Colony.

Before leaving S. Rhodesia I made the following arrangements for the protection of my interests therein pending my return.....

I intended to return to S. Rhodesia after a holiday of..... years spent in..... (here state the reasons if remained longer than originally intended for).

(If any other sound reasons state fully).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 28.

Jalajyoti, Kano, Rangoon.
C/ Mandalay, Hagg, Liverpool.
Jeypore, Eritten, Kobe.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bankok.
Gazana, Hepburn, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.

Rajput, Crebbin, Rangoon.
Iris, Marsman, Rangoon.
C/ Christania, Dalton, Calcutta.
Nile, Milde, New York.
Larantia, Kelly, Antwerp.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Antwerp.
Gandara, Kernes, Colombo.

LOADING.

July 28.

Steamer Jeypore for Kobe.
Steamer Bamora for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, July 28).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 30/, N P Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Madura, 5464, London 29/7 M M and Co.
4 Vigo 3243, Hull, 4/8, J. Finlay & Co.
5 Tourcoing 3589, Colombo, N F, Grahams Tdg. Co.
5 Hoogkerk, 2170, Karachi, 27/, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
6 Rajput, 3391, Rangoon, 28/7, Turner Morrison and Co.
9 Takhiva, 3800 Africa 4/8, M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3289, Durban, 18/8, M M & Co.
11 Naringa 4118 Karachi, 30/7 M M & Co.
13 Wartenfels, 3766. Antwerp, 29/7, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Pilsna 4829, Trieste 1/8, L T & M Italiana.
15 Nile 5260, New York 28/7, Volkart Bros.
17 Neuenfels 4996, Karachi, N F L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

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3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 28/7, M M and Co.
6 Ozarda, 3038, N F N F, M M and Co.
7 Bamora 1878, Busrah 4/8 M M & Co.
8 Sigrun, 3180, Karachi 1/8, Scindia S N Co.
Cl Keith, 2557, Galle, N F James Finlay and Co.
9 Gange 1933 Genoa 3/8 L Triestino & M I S N Cos.
12-13 Gandara, 3190, Colombo, 29/7, M M and Co.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

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M Cranefield 3213 N F N F M M & Co.
P Zayani 2627 Busrah 31/7, H S Shushtary & Co.
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MR. SAKLATVALA M.P.

REAPPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

REPUDIATES A BASELESS ALLEGATION.

BATTERSEA'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Mr. Saklatvala, M.P. for North Battersea, was released from Wandsworth Prison on Friday (June 25). There was no demonstration (says the "South-Western Star"). Mr. Saklatvala drove away in a taxi. In the House of Commons during the afternoon he had a demonstrative welcome from the Labour Party. Looking extremely well Mr. Saklatvala took part in the "Red" debate. He said he had just been freed from a "semi-Social institution", and he bore willing testimony in "a capitalist Parliament" to the superior clothing and food he had enjoyed during his two months' sentence.

He contended that the action of Russians who had sent assistance to workers in this country was of a perfectly bona-fide philanthropic character. It was only blindness and prejudice that found wrong in acts of humanitarianism. The money claims which were made on Russia in the name of this country could not be justified. It was said that about 250 millions were owing private individuals. But when the Bolshevists took possession of the Russian Government almost all the industrial concerns in which these persons were interested were no better than scrap iron. They had been ruined by the war and British action in sending anti-revolutionary expeditions. He protested against the abuse of his office by the Home Secretary in disregarding the privacy of Soviet correspondence in so far as it did not contravene the law. There could, of course, be no objection to publicity being given to any part of the correspondence which, by inciting to violence or robbery or the committing of any wrong, broke the law; but it was the meanest of mean acts to give publicity to private correspondence for the purpose of trying to make the split between the Communist movement and the Labour movement bigger than it was at present. That was the direct object of the publication of this Blue book.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S ELECTION FUNDS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Saklatvala said it was perfectly untrue that at any of the three general elections that he had fought he had asked for or received, directly or indirectly, a single pound from Russia, even although, in principle, he did not consider that that would be wrong. It was true that at the last general election he applied to the Communist Party to give him his share out of their general election fund. From that fund £130 was passed on to the Battersea Labour Party as a contribution from the Communist Party. That sum was collected locally, all the subscribers were British, and their names were published openly in the Communist newspaper.

The Home Secretary said he unreservedly accepted Mr. Saklatvala's statement.

ENTHUSIASM AT BATTERSEA TOWN HALL.

An enthusiastic reception was given Mr. Saklatvala on Monday June 28, evening at a "social of welcome", held at Battersea Town Hall. On his entering the hall the large gathering rose and cheered wildly. Many stood on their chairs to get a view of North Battersea's representative. Hats and programmes were waved while he walked down the centre gangway grasping the hands eagerly outstretched to the right and left of him. The demonstration was renewed when he came on the stage to speak. The orchestra played "The Internationale", the words of which were loudly sung, followed by more cheers and more hat waving. A fresh outburst arose when Mr. Tom Mann arrived. He hurried down the hall on the the stage and there was a dramatic shaking of hands by him and Mr. Saklatvala in view of the company.

The gathering was organised by Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party. A miner's lamp, auctioned by Mr. Mann for the benefit of the miner's funds, was sold four times. It fetched £5, £3, 10s., £3, and £2. An Indian doctor was the purchaser on one occasion. One purchaser paid for his purchase in sovereigns. A baby girl was brought on the stage, and the chairman informed the audience that she had been saving her farthings for the miners, but would not part with them to anyone but Mr. Saklatvala. She dropped her coins into Mr. Saklatvala's hand and kissed him as he took her in his arms.

Mr. Chesterman, the chairman, said they were pleased and proud to have Mr. Saklatvala with them once again.

GOVERNMENT'S MISTAKE.

The Government made a mistake in putting him in a rest camp. After his rest he was more full of vitality than ever. (Applause).

Mr. A. MacManus having addressed the meeting, Mr. Saklatvala said that if they became too demonstrative of their kindness and affection they would almost tempt him to go in again. They were now apptoaching such a development in the rights of human life and the rights of human wealth that some of them were bound to come into clash with the old order of things. It was not prison walls that made a prison. It was one's own conscience. (Applause). A disturber of the peace, such as he, looked from the prison and the public prosecutor forward with hope and much thought to humble and poor people outside. (Applause). It had been his nature and weakness as a politician to speak the truth. (Applause.) If he wished to be a disturber of the peace, to incite people to revolt, he would make no bones about it. (Applause.) During the last 15 years he had addressed a few thousand meetings in the Labour cause. The Government could not bring forward as many dozens of people to bear false witness against him by saying he had incited to disorder as he had addressed hundreds of thousands. He did not look on his political propaganda as something that would win by rowdyism. He looked upon it as something based on scientific law, which no Home Secretary, navy, or army, could ever set back. (Applause). If he disturbed the peace or incited the people to crime he disturbed his own work and his own chances. He did not want to do that.

Mr. Saklatvala spoke of the "nice quietude of the prison when I was trying an experiment in social life", and went on to say he was fed well and clothed decently. The miners, left to the mercy of a dishonest individualist system, could not have such food. He could not tear his thoughts away from his own poor countryman, down-trodden under Imperialistic capitalism. (Applause).

A FEAST FOR INDIANS.

To at least 280 million out of 320 million people in India, five boiled potatoes would be a banquet for a great feast day. He had no complaints to make against anybody. He did not quarrel with the detectives who came to his house, or with the magistrate who sent him to prison. As far as his prison treatment was concerned, he hoped and believed he had given no cause for complaint, and he declared that no human being had given him cause for complaint. They had reached a stage in the development of Europe when a certain type of struggle became inevitable, and in the end the victory was with the Communists and Bolsheviks. (Applause.) People were not going to talk politics in the terms of by-gone centuries to suit the Tory-Conservative fanatics of the present day. If the Government wanted to shut him up he was willing to be shut up for life on one condition—that they promised food and clothing and all the humanities and luxuries of life to the miners and engineers. (Applause.)

Mr. Mann referred to the Miners' Eight Hours Bill and said that the moment it became an Act they ought all to down tools. (Applause.) They were bound in honour to rise to their convictions and make it impossible for the Act to operate. (Applause.)

The Battersea Young Comrades League, wearing red scarves, sang "The Internationale." A number of artists gave their services and were heartily applauded.

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PESHAWAR'S APPEAL FOR ACCOUNTS BILL EXTENSION

PESHAWAR, July 26.

Some representative Muslims of the Peshawar District have presented an address to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. P., urging that the Regulation of the Accounts Bill recently passed by the Punjab Legislative Council and the Indian Waqf Act of 1923 should be extended forthwith to the N. W. F. P.—A. P.

At to-day's meeting of the Provincial Congress Working Committee, Patna, Mahommed Shafee Daudi, M.L.A., was nominated to contest the Tirhut Division Mahommedan seat for the Assembly on behalf of the Congress.—Free Press.

It is understood that the Punjab Government has refused to grant a passport to Swami Satyadev to proceed to Europe for treatment of his eyes.—Free Press.

In order to enable the Servants of India Society to carry on its activities on the old level, the trustees of the Wadia Charities in Bombay have decided to contribute to its funds five thousand rupees every year for six years.—Free Press.

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AGRA TENANCY BILL.

SWARAJISTS AND LAND LORDS' OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT

NAINITAL, July 27.

The United Provinces Legislative Council to-day resumed the discussion of the Agra Tenancy Bill and progress was so rapid that over 50 clauses were disposed of leaving only one clause and some schedules to be discussed to-morrow. It is hoped that the discussion of this Bill which has taken over a month of the Council's time will come to a conclusion to-morrow.

There was a warm debate on a schedule which enumerates suits triable by certain revenue officers. The Government proposed that appeals from some such suits should go to Commissioners and not always to Collectors as provided in the Bill. The Landlords and Swarajists both opposed the official amendment, the Swarajist leader hinting that it was only a move on the part of the Government to find work for Commissioners for the abolition of whose posts there was strong agitation.

The official amendment was negatived and a Swarajist amendment providing that appeals in a class of revenue and rent suits exceeding Rs. 200 in value decided by Assistant Collectors should go to the civil courts, was adopted by 45 votes to 26.—A. P.

PUNJAB LABOUR DEMAND.

REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

LAHORE, July 27.

The Punjab Labour Board has passed a resolution demanding at least one Labour seat for the Punjab in the Legislative Assembly and 8 seats in the Punjab Council. It has also asked the Punjab Government to make suitable arrangements for the representation of Labour on municipalities, district boards and other local bodies.—A. P.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT RAOPURA.

CONVICT SHOOTS FOUR CONSTABLES

BARODA, July 27.

A tragic incident took place this morning. Abhyasingh, an ex-convict, who was under police surveillance for some time past and was shut up in the Raopura Police Station lock-up seized a gun of the constable on duty and shot him dead. Another constable was seriously wounded and the third man ran away to summon the aid of the police. As there remained no one in the Police Station Abhyasingh became the master of the situation and it became very difficult to disarm him. Considering himself all safe he did not escape but remained where he was. Traffic had just begun and he asked the passers to go their way safely. The gravity of the situation made the police seek the permission of the District Magistrate which was readily given. Immediately a well-armed police party surrounded the station but before an offensive was resumed a Baluchi constable climbed a private building which was just opposite to it and from its terrace he shot at Abhyasingh's forehead. He at once fell dead and the police breathed a sigh of relief. On hearing the news of his death Dewan Saheb and other State Officers visited the spot. In all four persons have been wounded out of whom three have succumbed.—Free Press.

Two earthquake shocks of minor intensity were felt at Nainital in quick succession between 12-55 and 1 on Tuesday. No damage was done.—A. P.

Owing to the removal of fish-plates by unknown persons the G. I. P. Express which left Lucknow on Monday night for Cawnpore was derailed near Hadauni and five coaches in the rear capsized. No casualties or injuries to the passengers and train staff are reported.—A. P.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.
"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

AFFAIRS IN JAIPUR.

PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION

A Jaipur correspondent writes:—

Comments on the administration of Jaipur State have appeared in the press from time to time and the public must be aware that the citizens are not as much contented with the new Government as could be expected. The cost of administration under almost every head has increased considerably and huge amounts are being spent under such items from which no real public good can be expected. The Council building was built during the time of Maharaja Ram Singhji and neither during his reign nor during the long period of the late H. H. the Maharaja Madho Singhji was it considered necessary to add a marble veranda at a heavy expenditure. But now when there is a report of deficit in the revenue it is considered to be absolutely necessary to add to the pomp and grandeur of the city! The interests of the majority of the population would have been far more served if attention had been given to the promotion of any industry, to improve the sources of irrigation which are practically nil, to improve the condition of the lanes and bye-lanes or to adopt such other measure as would have benefited the poor.

Outsiders are recruited in the higher State service in the 'Rajasthan.' Are there actually no Jaipurians who could perform responsible duties with efficiency and even if there be none, was it impossible to send some of the graduates and other educated persons to British India for training? One is really pained to contrast the high promises made by His Excellency the Agent to the Governor-General in his speech and the actualities experienced.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PUBLIC.

There is again the manner in which some of these recruited officers treat the public which requires some comment. The late Maharajah as well as all the past rulers of the State used to treat the servants of the Raj as lovingly as one does his own son. But now there are various reports concerning some very high officers that on almost every day, rooms, where cool headedness, calmness and serenity should prevail are specimens of loud shoutings, threatenings in an impolite language, on most trivial excuses. It is expected that representatives of the British Government in whom the welfare of the poor citizens has been entrusted will take some trouble to find out whether or not old servants of the Raj, holding respectable positions, the vakils and the public are publicly insulted in the most unbecoming manner for faults which ultimately prove to be nothing. In this connection it is seriously suggested that if there be really any reasonable doubt regarding corruption, or misconduct the best way, that is done every where is to ask for a written explanation and to bring to book the culprit in the ordinary course. Being a strict disciplinarian and to be wanting in ordinary courtesy amounting to rudeness are two different things.

A gentleman who is a graduate in law having left his practice elsewhere practised in Jaipur courts for several months, without any objection being raised, but when he applied for a Parwana he was asked to clear out, because it was alleged, that he is a non-Jaipurian in spite of all his protests and petitions that he is a Jaipurian. The Legislative Committee has till now framed only a very few laws, but the idea of bringing in the British Laws into force even before being passed is so very prominent that people, who have been practising as Mukhtars are asked to appear in examination without any training being given to them, in books which are not yet the laws of the country. It may also be remembered that the examinees are only Urdu-knowing people and the standard of examination is almost that of LL.B. in British India. Rome was not built in a day and Jaipur cannot be made Mysore or British India in a second. His Excellency the Agent to the Governor-General made a very sympathetic speech in the beginning of the minority period and an appeal is made to him to see that the promises made therein are fulfilled and the citizens of a backward nation are not ill-treated.

A GERMAN SOCIALIST AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

Miss Haulginge, a German socialist, has arrived here and has been staying with Mahatmaji at Sabarmati Ashram for the last one month. She conversed with students and professors of the Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya yesterday. She told them about the present situation in Germany. Miss Haulginge said that she had come to this distant land in search of 'Truth.' She offered her services to the students, and said that she would be willing to teach them German if they desired. As the students have shown their willingness to learn German, arrangements are being made to conduct German classes under Miss Haulginge at the Maha Vidyalaya.

Miss Haulginge comes of a noble German family, who, she said, had practically outcasted her on account of her socialist views.
—Free Press.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.